INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

REGD. NO. B. 1083

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

VOL. XIX NO. 197– BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA'S SPORTING OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

The President of the Indian National Congress snapped outside "Mani Bhuvan" just after the momentous decision of the Working Committee boycotting the R. T. C.

PREPARED TO ACCEPT EVEN ONE-SIDED TRIBUNAL!

Simla's S. O. S. To Viceroy?

SPECULATIONS ABOUT SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA

"No hope of going to London in the present circumstances": This is the significant statement that Gandhiji makes in an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle."

SIMLA SPECULATIONS.

But the decision of the Viceroy to make a sudden dash to Simla cancelling his original Calcutta programme has led to all sorts of speculations about possible developments in the political situation.

"MAHATMA MAY YET SAIL"!

Hopes are still entertained in Simla that Gandhiji may yet be got round to sail for London next week, as Lord Willingdon's decision is interpreted to indicate his anxiety to review the position in the light of the new situation that has developed as a result of the Congress charge-sheet against Government.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The main issue with which the Government is confronted is, says our Simla correspondent, whether the Congress demand of impartial inquiry should be conceded. The fateful decision will be taken as soon as the Viceroy returns to headquarters.

A SPORTING OFFER.

In the meantime Mahatma Gandhi has made a sporting offer. In the interview to the "Chronicle" he says:

"I will be prepared to advise the Working Committee to accept even one-sided tribunal, that is, a tribunal that may confine its attention only to investigate the counter-charges".

GANDHIJI MAY YET SAIL FOR LONDON?

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 20.

If there is any hope that Mahatma Gandhi may yet sail for London, it is to be found in the curtailment of the Viceroy's stay in Calcutta and his decision to return to headquarters in order to consult his colleagues of the Executive Council. During the last few days Sir George Rainy presided at the meetings of the Council in Simla, but conclusive decisions were not possible with Lord Willingdon away on tour with Sir James Crerar following him and with Sir Fazli-Hussain also out of station. The issues which came up before the members of the Executive Council were too serious and complicated to be dealt with by telegraphic correspondence.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The main issue broadly was, of course, whether Government should agree to the appointment of a High Court Judge to inquire into the allegations of breaches of Pact brought both by the Congress and the Government. Though these allegations were to a large extent confined to Gujerat, still there are many which concern other provinces. Correspondence cannot, therefore, be confined between Bombay and Simla, but must be extended to several other provinces as well. Mahatma Gandhi has justified the publication of his charge-sheet against the Government by informing that he has taken permission of the Viceroy and that he is wholly unrepentant.

GOVT. CHARGE-SHEET.

As for Government charge-sheet against the Congress its publication has been put off not because it is not ready, but because the general opinion here favours postponement. When the Government charge-sheet is published it will be found that it is, perhaps, one of the heaviest documents compiled at the Imperial Secretariat.

I understand there was a meeting of the members of the Executive Council to-day. Within a few minutes after that it became known that the Viceroy has cut short his Calcutta visit and is returning on Saturday with Sir James Crerar.

WHAT IT MEANS.

This has led to the speculation on the possibility, though yet remote, of the Congress being satisfied regarding the pact and Mahatma Gandhi being induced to sail for London. It has been hinted by some that Gandhiji may be got round to sail on the 29th instant and be in London in the second week of September by which time preliminaries of the Federal Structure Committee's work might be over. Everything, however, depends on the appointment of a High Court Judge to enquire into specific cases of breaches of Pact. This, however, means that local Governments concerned (and there are many) must agree to the principle of enquiry

"I Have Issued No Challenge"

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" correspondent, this noon, with regard to Mr. Brelvi's telegram, Mahatmaji gave the following statement:—

The message you have shown me causes me no surprise. There were no negotiations being carried on. Therefore, there was no question of closing them. My going to London became remote on the 13th inst., when the Viceregal wire was received. It is no more remote now, than it became then.

I HAVE ISSUED NO CHALLENGE.

I do not understand what is meant by "Government is prepared to accept my challenge." I have issued no challenge. Whatever I have said, has been published in the correspondence. If my letter to the Collector of Surat be regarded as a challenge, then that letter undoubtedly stands. The material result has been already achieved—that is to say, I could not go to London. The honour of the Congress pledge to Bardoli peasants was thereby vindicated. The rest is in the lap of the Government.

PUBLICATION AUTHORISED.

Whatever the final decision of the Government may be, I decline to believe that it can possibly be affected by the publication of the charge sheet which was part of the relevant correspondence. This publication was authorised by the telegram of 14th from Simla and already published.

COUNTR-CHARGES WELCOMED.

So far as counter-charges are concerned, I should welcome them as also the Impartial Tribunal to investigate these charges. Indeed, I will be prepared to advise the Working Committee to accept even a one-sided Tribunal—that is a Tribunal that may confine its attention only to investigate the counter-charges. The Congress has nothing to lose by a public enquiry into the allegations made against it.

Concluding, he stated that he had no hope of going to London in the present circumstances.

Mr. Brelvi's Wire To Mahatmaji

The following is Mr. Brelvi's wire to Mahatmaji sent on Thursday morning:—

"Simla Associated message states that, with the publication of your letter to Viceroy and charge-sheet further negotiations are regarded as closed, making all chances of your going to London remote. Government prepared to accept what message describes as your challenge to restart Civil disobedience. Evidently object of publication of your charge-sheet has been misrepresented."

COUNTER-CHARGES WELCOMED BY MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, August 20.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with the Press Report that the publication by Mahatma Gandhi of the chargesheet against the Government has removed whatever little chances there were of Government negotiating successfully with him in order to facilitate his proceeding to London, Mahatma Gandhi said:

As I stated the other day, I do not share Pandit Malaviya's optimism, but if there was any chance of the Government of India conceding the just claim for an impartial enquiry, I am unable to understand, why that chance is in any way diminished

Mahatmaji who welcomes counter-charge-sheet by Government.

or affected by the publication of the chargesheet.

Indeed, the reference to it in the Viceroy's letter to me, which was published at Simla, made it imperative for me to publish the chargesheet.

INSISTENT DEMAND.

There was an insistent demand for it by many people and I think that demand was reasonable and just. Moreover, without publishing the chargesheet, I could not present the Congress case in its completeness.

WHOLLY UNREPENTANT.

Lastly, I published the papers only after getting the permission of the Viceroy. I am, therefore, wholly unrepentant regarding the publication of the charge-sheet.

So far as counter-charges against the Congress are concerned, I will welcome them and I would like them to be sifted and investigated by an impartial tribunal.—A.P.

SEPARATION OF BURMA BECOMES A SETTLED FACT.

—:o:—

Question Not To Be Reopened

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION FOR SEPARATED PROVINCE

The reason of the non-inclusion of anti-Separationist Burmese leaders in the personnel of the Indian Round Table Conference has now been elucidated by the official announcement to hold a Burma Conference in London in November.

The primary task of this Conference, says the Official Communique, will be to discuss the lines of a constitution for a separated Burma.

The statements that the question of the separation of Burma from India was still an open question to be discussed and debated upon, thus stand categorically repudiated. Separation is now a settled fact and the proposed Conference will only seek to adjust the relations between separated Burma and India.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A communique by the Reforms Office says:—The following announcement issued by the Secretary of State for India is published for information.

"His Majesty's Government, having in mind the discussion initiated in Sub-Committee No. IV of the Indian Round Table Conference, have decided to convene a Burma Round Table Conference, and will invite representative interests in Burma to meet representatives of Government and of other parties in Parliament for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement regarding the future constitution of Burma and the relations of Burma with India.

PRIMARY TASK.

It is intended that the Burma Conference should assemble at such date in November next as will allow the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference (so far as can be calculated in advance) to have completed their proposals but before session of the Indian Conference as a whole has terminated. The primary task of the Burma Conference will be to discuss the lines of a constitution for a separated Burma. When the results of these deliberations are known there will be opportunity of a review of the whole position by all the parties concerned before any final adoption, and proposal to Parliament by His Majesty's Government of measures to implement their provisional decision in favour of separating Burma from India.—A.P.

VICEROY'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy suddenly decided this morning that the political situation was so important that he must curtail his Calcutta visit and return to Simla this afternoon instead of on Saturday.

Sir James Crerar is also returning.

It is understood that a special meeting of the Executive Council will be held on Saturday to consider the final reply which Government will make to Mr. Gandhi's charge sheet. It is also believed in official and non-official circles that it is absolutely impossible that Gandhiji will now go to London.—A.P.

Viceroy Leaves For Simla

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, August 20.

H.E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon left for Simla by special train this afternoon.

H.E. the Governor of Bengal and Hon. Lady Jackson were present at the Howrah Station to see their Excellencies off.

The Hon. Sir James Crerar, Home Member, left by to-night's Bombay Mail.—A.P.

SIMLA SPECULATIONS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Lord Willingdon's decision to reduce his tour programme has given rise to considerable speculation in Simla regarding the immediate objective of his unexpected return to headquarters.

The return to Simla will enable the Viceroy to meet the members of the Executive Council and confer with them on the situation created by the publication of Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy and the Congress chargesheet both of which will undoubtedly be reviewed.

Allegations of breaches of the Pact concern the Provincial Governments which will have ample time to give their views to the Government of India. When these are received, a definite indication of the Government of India's policy in respect of Gandhiji's demand for an enquiry will be known.

Meanwhile the expected publication of the Government chargesheet against Congress has not materialised. It is not known when it will be published.—A. P.

HEAD & TAIL COMPETITION

To-day (Friday) is the last day for entries to the "Head and Tail" Competition. No entries will be accepted after 3 p.m.

A day's grace will, however, be extended to Mofussil competitors.

Chittagong Ban On Meeting And Processions.

PERIOD EXTENDED BY TWO MONTHS

CALCUTTA, August 20.

The order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the holding of meetings, taking out of processions and letting off of "bombs" or fireworks within the limits of Chittagong Municipality has been extended by another two months with effect from August 22.—A.P.

SUKHDEVRAJ AND DELHI ACCUSED.

Permission To Interview Not Allowed.

LAHORE TRIBUNAL'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LAHORE, August 20.

The Special Tribunal announced to-day that the Punjab Government was not prepared to take the responsibility for taking Sukhdevraj, accused in the supplementary "Conspiracy" Case, to Delhi for interview there, with the accused in the Delhi "Conspiracy" Case, nor was it prepared to take the responsibility of bringing the Delhi accused to Lahore, but it was prepared to give facilities to counsel for Sukhdevraj to proceed to Delhi and interview the accused there.

It will be remembered that the case was adjourned on Monday last till 1st September next in order to give time for Sukhdevraj to interview the Delhi accused, which interview was sanctioned by the High Court. Sukhdevraj has now to decide whether or not his counsel should interview the Delhi accused.—A.P.

Tamil Nadu Supports R. T. C. Boycott

MADRAS, Aug 20

Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to-day supporting fully the A. I. C. C. decision declining to participate in the Round Table Conference. The Committee declared that Congress could participate in the Conference only if proper enforcement of the Delhi Settlement was assured.—A.P.

Bengal Flood Relief Fund

CALCUTTA, August 20.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce Flood Relief Fund now stands at Rs. 10,500.

Jute firms participating in eight-annas loom scheme have so far contributed Rs. 20,000.—A.P.

MAIL DACOITY CASE

All Accused Acquitted

BENARES, August 20.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury acquitted all the four accused in the Mail Dacoity Case.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST SAYA SAN.

Transfer Application Rejected.

ALLEGED REBEL LEADER REFUSES TO BE DEFENDED

THARRAWADDY, Aug. 20.

Saya San, the alleged rebel leader, was produced before the Special Tribunal to-day in open court. Tharrawaddy U Pu applied for the adjournment of the case on the ground that the defence had applied to the High Court for a transfer of the case.

The Public Prosecutor opposed the application which was eventually rejected by the Tribunal. Thereupon U Pu withdrew and the accused refused to be defended by local advocates.

The President appointed Ba Tin, a local advocate, to conduct the defence remarking that he could not allow a case of this nature to go undefended.

The President repeatedly advised the accused to help Ba Tin with instructions but accused refused to do so, nor did he himself put any questions to witnesses.

Twelve witnesses were examined before the hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

NO REBEL ACTIVITY IN BURMA

But Dacoities Galore

RANGOON, August 20.

There has been no rebel activity since yesterday, but reports of dacoities are still numerous. Four violent crimes are reported from Prome. There were six dacoities in Thayetmyo. In one of those three hostages were taken away, but were subsequently released.—A.P.

MR. GARRETT ON LEAVE FOR 16 MONTHS

—:o:—

Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 2nd January 1932 leave for 16 months.

CABINET ECONOMY COMMITTEE.

Conference With British T. U. C.

MOMENTOUS CONVERSATIONS CONTINUE

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Momentous economy conversations were continued this afternoon when the Cabinet Economy Committee met the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party sitting jointly. At the conclusion of the meeting the two latter bodies held separate sessions. The meetings broke up at quarter past four. Mr. MacDonald and other participants looked cheerful as they left the meeting, but Premier declined to make any statement.—Reuter.

Tories And Liberals Meet Premier And Chancellor

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Conservative and Liberal political leaders discussed the economic situation with Premier MacDonald and Mr. Snowden at Downing Street for nearly two hours. The conversations will be resumed to-morrow. The question was discussed 'inter alia' of the ten per cent. revenue tariff to which, it is known, the Liberals are entirely opposed. The Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party subsequently conferred with the Premier and the Chancellor for an hour.—Reuter.

PUDUKOTTAH RIOTS ECHO

Four Persons Arrested

PUDUKOTTAH, Aug. 20

The Town Police arrested to-day four pettavars (merchants) in connection with the recent rioting in Pudukottah town.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA. (1)

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 including T. A. plus Office and Stationery expenses to open Branch Offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA 2

WANTED—REVENUE OFFICER and MAGISTRATE for an Indian State in Gujrat. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, caste and salary expected to Box No. 1118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5675

WANTED—MECHANIC for 5 tons Ice Plant, working with Oil Engine. Write Box No. 1122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R5694

Medical

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns white hair into Jet Black by roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores, manhood, Prolongs life. Price 10/- per phial. Doorweshi Medical Works, No. 8, Laheriasaral (Bihar). R5610B

Profession

GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS.—WELL-KNOWN Egyptian Spiritualist, MAHMOUD BEY, will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24, and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay, other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions. R5696

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

S.S. TOKUSHIMA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 20th August from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 10. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1) No. 671 of 1928	Re: Pandu Govind Rawoot.
(2) No. 703 of 1928	Re: Shaik Abdul Aziz Shaik Abdul Kadar alias Shaik Haroon Shaik Abdul Kadar.
(3) No. 962 of 1928	Re: N. Manekchand Kapoorchand & Sons.
(4) No. 1026 of 1928	Re: Alfred David.
(5) No. 1042 of 1928	Re: Richard Herbert Smith.
(6) No. 1061 of 1928	Re: Damodar Narayen Bhide.
(7) No. 292 of 1928	Re: Mohanlal Panachand Sha.
(8) No. 357 of 1928	Re: Reginald Joseph Mc Mahon.
(9) No. 402 of 1923	Re: Frank Blitton.
(10) No. 457 of 1928	Re: Moreshwar Vinayak Javle.
(11) No. 544 of 1928	Re: Abdulla Haji Suleman Memon.
(12) No. 565 of 1928	Re: John Erman Baptist.
(13) No. 589 of 1928	Re: Mahomed Mia Sarkhote Chogle
(14) No. 597 of 1928	Re: Liladher Trikamji Kakad.
(15) No. 606 of 1928	Re: Yacoob Haji Suleman Meghani
(16) No. 719 of 1928	Re: Motilal Gandalal Mehta.
(17) No. 743 of 1928	Re: Gopal Bala Jadhaw.
(18) No. 891 of 1928	Re: John Aksman Gloss.
(19) No. 919 of 1928	Re: Mowji Ranchod Rajput.
(20) No. 961 of 1928	Re: Dulabhdas Hirachand.
(21) No. 1108 of 1928	Re: Fernand Cleophos Fariya.
(22) No. 1119 of 1928	Re: Hirabhai Sunderji & Anr. traded as Damodardas Sunderji & Co.
(23) No. 1155 of 1928	Re: Joseph Walter Langford.
(24) No. 1208 of 1928	Re: Leo Patrick Hierlehey.
(25) No. 1233 of 1928	Re: Kankanady Saiyanker Thimuappaya, son of K. Chammuappaya alias T. K. Saiyanker.
(26) No. 1246 of 1928	Re: Narayen Damoder Purao.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to declare a first dividend in estates Nos. (1) to (6), and a first and final dividend in estates No. (7) to (26).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 20th day of August, 1931.

N. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

3463

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA GANESH JAVLE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Rambhuvan, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhatwadi or Brahmin Wadi at Bhowanishanker Cross Road, Dadar, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3691, 3686 and 4326, New Survey No. 5/1854 and Cadastral Survey No 1/1416 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 332 and Street No. 14-14A, 16-16A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Bhowanishanker Cross Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 2 of B. B. Dadarkar, on or towards the East by a 30 feet public passage and on or towards the West by Plot No. 8 of Narayan Sakharam Javle.

Dated this 20th day of August 1931.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3472

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 202 of 1929.

Re: SHANKAR JAGANNATH EHENDE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, Chunam Lane, a High Court Pleader ... ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1931 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of Aug. 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3467

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN VAZIR HAJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, inheritanee, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and bungalow standing thereon, containing by 856 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 569 of the Board's Dadar Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1108 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 723/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'F' Ward No. 6855 (, and Street No. 422F and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 570 of the said Estate leased to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, on or towards the East by Plot No. 562 of the said Estate, on or towards the South by Plot No. 568 of the said Estate leased to Rustomji Merwanji Patel and on or towards the West by a Road 26 feet in width.

Dated this 20th day of Aug., 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3465

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 765 OF 1929.

Re: RATANSI DOSSA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, Formerly carrying on business as a Cotton Merchant, Colour Merchant and Commission Agent in the name and Style of Ratonsey Dossa and Co., at Khand Bazar and now unemployed An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of Aug., 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
— — 3468

Public Notices

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU & KASHMIR CONTROLLER CIVIL SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery Tender" addressed to the Controller, Civil Supplies, Srinagar, will be received by 30th September, 1931, for the supply of various Stationery articles for the period from middle of October 1931 to the middle of October, 1932. The tender should bear the mark A B C D or E as classified below:

A. Paper and Envelopes
B. Miscellaneous articles.
C. Blank Book, File Boards, etc.
D. Cloth.
S. Type and Duplicator accessories.

Tender for A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirments and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of As. 8 per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.

PURSOTAM RAM,
For Controller, Civil Supplies.
3462

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the C. K. P. Family Relief Society Dadar, will be held on SUNDAY, the 23rd August, 1931, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) in the Hall of the King George English School for Girls, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

All members are requested to attend.

S. S. GUPTE,
Secretary.

Dadar, 20-8-31. 3461

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August, 1931. 3453

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY morning, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 20th August, 1931. 3466

NOTICE

SALE OF RIPON PRESS, at Raichur, advertised for 22-8-1931, is ADJOURNED sine die.

S. SRINIVASA AIYER,
Official Liquidator.

17-8-31. R5695

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 21831 on the life of Mr. Vishnu Mahadeo Abhyankar, Assistant Station Master, Manmad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

R. G. DAS AND CO.,
Managers.

7, Council House St.,
Calcutta. 3464

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN RANAVAV DISTRICT, POREBUNDER, KATHIAWAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 2272 of 1926 (Esmail Abdul Karim vs. Oomer Abdul Karim and others) and 3300 of 1925 (Joosub Haji Vali vs. Abdulla Haji Valli and others) and pursuant to directions contained in the Consent Decrees dated the 5th October, 1928, and 8th December, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Ranavav District, Porebunder, Kathiawar, admeasuring about 191 sq. yards and bounded on the East by a Municipal Lane, on the West by a small Road, on the North by the Jamat Khana and on the South by the house of Kassam Gagoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
I N
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor
SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY
In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silversmith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Four Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARX BROS.
I N
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing.
Two Hours of Fun Galore.

SEE TO-DAY
Continued Rush to see
MADON'S ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING Drama of Pathos
BHARATI BALAK
with
KAJJAN & NISSAR
of "SHIRIN-FARHAD" Fame and other leading Stars
Shows: 5-30; 8 & 10-30 P.M.
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakkai Maru	4903	19 Aug.	22 Aug.
Haruna ,,	10500	...	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Free Free Free
THE CONDEMNED HUSBAND.
(A Priceless Book).

It contains the secrets of Sexual Science for the benefit of young and old. The book will be sent Post Free to persons above the age of 18 years, together with a sample of PARIS PILLS, the greatest Tonic and Retentive. State age and enclose Annas 2 in stamps. V. P. P. not sent.

C. OMAR & CO.
(India Office) No. 5 LAHORE.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGY

Just send us five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1-4 only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani powers.

Mr. F. J. PRESSWELL from Asansol writes:—

I am in receipt of your answers and am satisfied.

Manager, RUHANI TALISMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

Banish Superfluous Hair

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" That will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft supple and smooth as a child's It has no harmful effect, caused no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

Manager,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 70-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/9.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/6.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.
Forward Rate:—31st August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57-0-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. Nothing doing.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 20.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept|Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3-4.
Banks Selling T. T. 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66-1/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 7/8 19th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 19th inst. Nom
London/Paris 123.95 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.88 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.98 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.
Gold £4.4.11 3/8 18th inst. £4.4.11 3/8 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 11/16 18th inst. 12 11/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 11/16 18th inst 12 11/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 18th inst. 27 1/2 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c. 18th inst. 4 9/32 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/16 p.c. 18th inst. 4 15/16 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 5 p.c
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Aug. 20.
3 Months Discounts 4 9/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p. c.
Call Money 3 p.c.
One Month 4-3/4 p. c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p. c.
Six Months 4½ p. c.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 7 p.c.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES May 1931.

The Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal dated Aug. 13th states that during the month of May, 1931, 64 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.52 lakhs, as against 73 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2.72 lakhs in the preceding month and 75 companies with Rs. 1,57 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bombay accounted for 12 companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 63 lakhs and Bengal for 29 companies with Rs. 50 lakhs. The largest flotation in May was the Foreign Piecegoods Export Co., Bombay with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Twenty companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.24 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of May 1931.

Ten companies with an authorised capital of amount Rs. 77 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st May, 1931 were finally dissolved during the month of May 1931.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 34 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of May 1931.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 20.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/12 Highest Rs. 32/- Lowest Rs. 31/- Closing Rs. 31/12.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/9 Highest Rs 28/11/6 Lowest Rs. 27/3 Closing Rs. 28/4.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 33/12 Lowest Rs. 32/6 Closing Rs. 33/2.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/14 Lowest Rs. 27/4 Closing Rs. 28/1.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-45 p.m. Indian Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
5-30 p.m.: Relay of music from Pathe Cinema.
7 p.m.: Classical and Light music by Miss Durgabai (with Dattaram Parwatkar).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

HOW TO AVERT GENERAL STRIKE ON RLYS.

MR. JAMNADAS MERTA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "The Threatened General Strike on Railways and How to Avert It" at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The meeting is open to the general public.

B. P. C. C. MEETING:—A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m.

—:o:—

GLOBE CYCLISTS' ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED:—Owing to unavoidable reasons the Fram J. Davar Entertainment which was to have come off at the Royal Opera House on Sunday (23rd instant) has been postponed.

DEVADHAR DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS:—The Diamond Jubilee of Mr. G. K. Devadhar will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at Seva Sadan Headquarters, when Babasaheb Ghorpade will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Clan line steamer Clan "Mackay" left Suez in the evening of 18th instant.

—:o:—

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: The social gathering of the Mahavira Students' Union of past and present members will be celebrated to-day (Friday) and also on 22nd and 23rd instant. Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside on 21st and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on 23rd.

P. C. A. REGRETS DEATHS OF MR. VIMADLAL AND DR SANJANA.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association have placed on record their sense of sorrow at the death of Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Dorab Pestonji Sanjana who was a member of the Association and its Council from its very beginning.

It has also placed on record their sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Mr. J. J. Vimadlal. Mr. Vimadlal was a member of the Association and its Council from its very inception.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiological Laboratory, Grant Medical College, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROTEST AGAINST WAKF ACT.

A meeting of the Alamdar Company (Club) was held under the presidentship of Mr. Salebhai Kakabhai Kapadia on Wednesday night in the chamber of Fakrudin Sulemanji Bandhukwala in Ghaslet-walla Building.

The President made a short speech against the Wakf Act. After that a resolution protesting against the application of the Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Bohras was passed.

It was also resolved to send the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy of India by a telegram.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

15th August, 1931.
(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,56,51,82
Reserve:	
Coin and bullion:	
In India:	
Silver coin	1,26,25,92
Gold bullion	16,31,90
Silver bullion	6,59,98
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	7,34,92

L. N. C. ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, the Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, writes:

"This Sub-Committee met on 16th instant at Vile Parle. Sjts. Swami Anand and K. M. Munshi consented to work on the Sub-Committee. It was proposed that Swami Anand be elected the General Secretary and Sjt. Munshi be elected a member. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

The Treasurer, Sjt. Purushottam Kanjee resides at Anand Bhavan, dence with him should be directed Ghodbhapder Road, Santa Cruz, and he has his office, Khanjee Cursondas and Co., Merchants, at Bachhubhai Buildings, 187 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Correspon- to this address."

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Aug. 20.

The Bay depression has intensified into a storm of small diameter which is centred this morning between Sandheads and Saugor Island. It has caused strong monsoon in Lower Burma, South-west Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has also been strong in Malabar and in and near Simla and Kumaon Hills and active in West Rajputana, East United Provinces and Upper Burma.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 20-8-31 Colaba Point 0.09" Fort 0.05"; J. J. Hospital 0.06".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 74.14"; Fort 81.27" J. J. Hospital 74.57.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 42.99"; Fort 48.82"; J. J. Hospital 46.43".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 45.05"; Fort 61.80"; J. J. Hospital 50.11"

Grape Diseases. Conference At Nasik.

A conference of grape growers was convened at Nasik on the 15th August by the Bombay Department of Agriculture to discuss problems relating to the control of grape diseases.

Dr. Uppal, Plant Pathologist, explained the relation of environmental factors to the development of grape diseases and showed how it was possible to escape the ravages of these diseases by pruning out vines at certain periods of time and treating them with Bordeaux mixture and sulphur dust. He strongly advocated the practice of pruning out vines between 25th September and 25th October since in so doing, the grower can save his vines from the attack of downy mildew and anthracnose, as the climatic conditions experienced after the first week of November are unfavourable for the development of these diseases. Dr. Uppal also explained the method for making a good preparation of Bordeaux mixture and the manner in which the spray kills the fungus spores. The toxic properties of sulphur were also explained.

There was a general discussion after Dr. Uppal had made his statement, and many growers took prominent part. The Departmental officers answered the many queries of the growers, some of them wished that these facts had been in their possession earlier so that they could have avoided the wrong methods they were till then following.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN KONKAN.

The public are aware of the devastating floods in Konkan. The Ramkrishna Mission which has been carrying on the relief works during floods, etc., for the last 26 years, has undertaken the flood relief works now both in Konkan and in Bengal. Swami Gunatitananda has already left for the flood-stricken area in Konkan with a party of workers, a few days ago. It is reported that the conditions of flood-stricken people is deplorable.

The Swami intends to carry on the work on an elaborate scale if sufficient funds be forthcoming. Contribution, however small, both in cash and kind, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.53
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.69
Difference	plus .10

Broach expectation Rs. 149

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	3.56
To-day's opening	3.48
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	3.55
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Silver ready	12 11/16 Unchanged
Silver forward	12 11/16 Unchanged

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

1st settlement	42-15-0
2nd settlement	42-13-0

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Mandvi Branch Opened

Before a representative gathering of commercial and professional men of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta opened the Mandvi Branch of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd., on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar gave a history of the Company to the gentlemen present. The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., he said, was started with a modest capital of Rs. 50,000 in 1916, and while working quietly and unostentatiously, had worked its way up into public favour slowly but surely. Adopting the policy of Safety First, the Company had consolidated its position for the interest of its policy-holders, and had, within the short period of 14 years, built up reserves to the extent of 7 lakhs of rupees after paying death claims, management expenses and procuration costs for all these years. One notable feature of the Company, was that the Managing Agents had not drawn one penny of managing agency remuneration since the establishment of the Company in 1916 and had recently renounced their right to it for ever. This constituted a record in the history of company management in India, and he congratulated the policy-holders for placing their moneys in the hands of the firm which knew how to safeguard and protect their interest. Mr. Chapsey related the circumstances under which he agreed to associate himself with the Company as its special representative for the Mandvi Ward of Bombay. A social worker like himself, he hesitated at start to consider the suggestions made to him, but when after looking thoroughly into the history of the Company and its clean record of work, he felt assured that he would be doing public service in bringing the name and good-will of the "Zenith" before the merchants of the Mandvi Ward, he agreed to take charge of the Branch and direct its operations.

Mr. Mehta recounted the history of the Company during the early years following its establishment. He said that from personal experience he always felt that life assurance was a great necessity for every one, however big or small. Also that for the welfare of India, the larger the number of life assurance Companies India had, the greater would be the saving for the Indian public and incidentally the greater the support to Indian industry and enterprise.

Mr. Mehta expressed his appreciation of the management of the Company by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, who, he said, had been directing all operations of the Company for several years past. An all-India organisation has been slowly but surely built up by him, and the Company now had important branches at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Karachi and Delhi, which were developing business and organising the territories under them. A net work of agents had been established all over India, and the Company was represented in most of the important towns of the country.

Concluding he appealed to the commercial classes of Bombay and elsewhere to do all they can to support Indian companies. Indian life offices were competent enough, he said to handle the entire life assurance business in India, and it really pained him to see that there were merchants today, who, inspite of lip-loyalty to nationalist sentiments, insured with foreign companies, and threw away crores of Indian money every year.

PATHAN'S ACQUITTAL IN MURDER CASE.

Peerdost Aswal was placed before Mr. Justice Murphy and Special Jury in the Criminal Sessions on the charge of Murder Section 302 I.P.C.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Mistry appeared for the Crown.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The accused Peerdost Aswal and the deceased were employed by the P. O. Company on their liner the s.s. "Naldera". The prosecution case was the accused murdered one Astaun in the dera of Marubshab situated at 3rd Peerkhan Street, Nagpada. The accused was also staying there. It was contended by the prosecution that accused entered the room of the deceased and in the presence of one Zamir who was an eye-witness, killed the deceased.

Defence counsel argued that his client did not commit the murder, and in cross-examination brought out the fact that the prosecution witnesses were not the eye-witnesses, and that they had not seen the attack on the deceased.

After both addresses were over His Lordship summed up the case to the Jury. Thereafter the Jury retired and after about 40 minutes' deliberation unanimously brought the verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship accordingly ordered the accused to be discharged and acquitted.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY SEAT.

—:o:—

Sequel To Mr. Jinnah's Resignation.

We understand that three candidates have come forward to contest the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Mr. M. A. Jinnah from the Mohamedan constituency. Although Friday (to-day) is the last day for registering nominations, there is no likelihood of any other Muslim candidate coming forward besides the three, viz.: (1) Mr. H. A. Lalji, (2) Mr. R. M. Chinoy and (3) Mr. S. K. Barodawala. The election contest will take place on the 1st September.

CONGRESS LABOUR ACTIVITIES.

Flag Hoisting At Naigaum

At Naigaum, Bombay, on Tuesday morning in the presence of a large gathering Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. hoisted the new National Flag at the Congress Labour Welfare Centre. The function was arranged on behalf of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. This welfare centre is one of the many that the B. P. C. C. proposes to start to do welfare work for workers in mill area. Among those present were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Abdulla Seth.

CONGRESS FOR LABOUR.

In hoisting the Flag, Mr. Nagindas T. Master made it clear to the workers that the Congress stood for them in all their grievances. The Fundamental Rights passed by the A. I. C. C. were proof of the fact that the Congress lived and worked for masses and masses alone. Amidst loud cheers the Flag was hoisted and ceremoniously saluted.

LABOUR WORK.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee, then explained the scope of the labour welfare work the Congress had undertaken. Besides Naigaum centre, the Labour Sub-Committee intended to open five more similar centres at Matagaon, Ghoradpdeo, DeLisle Road, Worli and Sewri. The scope of the work would generally include Reading Rooms, night classes, instructions in First-Aid and Hygiene, Infant welfare and investigation into the general conditions of labour and their complaints.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi appealed to the workers to join the Congress in their thousands and make the Congress programme a complete success.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Why They Are Harmful.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Mr. Jinnah prefers a settlement on the basis of joint electorates, but he is of opinion that a large number, a majority of Muslims, are in favour of separate electorates. Hence he asks, "if Muslims wanted a separate electorate, why not give it to them?" The question affords cover for a great deal of misunderstanding. Had the problem of separate as against joint electorates been primarily one of satisfying Muslim as against Hindu sentiment, there would have been a strong case in favour of the majority surrendering to the wishes of the minority community. But it is more than that, it is essentially a clash between, on one side a political principle universally recognised as the basis of democratic institutions, and on the other a practice which in actual experience has proved to be anything but helpful to national growth. Right down at the bottom of the opposition to separate electorates, there is the justifiable disinclination which is in no way limited to Hindus alone, to start a reform of the constitution with a declared fallacy as its foundation. Moreover, the alleged Muslim support to separate electorates is largely the outcome of an artificial agitation, liberally interspersed with violence and rowdyism, which has created an atmosphere unfavourable to cool judgment and the unfettered expression of free opinion, witness, for example, the singularly discreditable tactics employed by Bombay separationists at the Jinnah Hall last week to muzzle the advocacy of joint electorates by Mr. Brelvi and other Muslim leaders. Public opinion is liable to swerve from creed to creed according to the influence exerted by the leadership of the time. Right leadership consists in weaning the mass mind from fallacy and prejudice, and even as Mr. Jinnah claims, the majority of Muslims are for separate electorates, the duty of eminent leaders of the community who are believers in joint electorates like Mr. Jinnah himself is to educate communal opinion in accordance with their beliefs instead of urging compromises in a contrary direction.

FAMINE STRICKEN BENGAL.

Woes Of The Hungry.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The new National Flag was for the first time hoisted in Calcutta on the 15th August. At three different places the ceremony was performed with due solemnity and great enthusiasm. In the morning Mr. S. C. Bose, the President of the North Calcutta Congress Committee hoisted the Flag at the office of the Committee. The same ceremony took place in Beadon quare in that evening when the Flag was hoisted by Miss Jyotirmovee Ganguli and saluted by a large number of people.

Speaking on that occasion Sjt. Bose hoped and trusted that the new National Flag would always give them new life and new enthusiasm in doing their work and that the people of India would try to maintain the dignity of their national emblem. Reviewing the present political situation of the country, the speaker opined that the Government was responsible for the breakdown of the negotiations between it and the Congress. He, however, asked people not to think that with the Congress non-participation in the Round Table Conference the Delhi Truce had been broken. They must observe its terms until they received any further instructions from the Congress Working Committee.

FAMINE AND EPIDEMICS.

The tale of distress of the people in the flooded areas of North and East Bengal as reported from those areas is an increasingly painful story. It is reported from Tangail, a sub-divisional town in the district of Mymensingh (East Bengal), that on Friday last a large number of flood-stricken and hungry people besieged the town The Congress Relief Committee distributed some rice to those famished human beings. It is learnt that seventy families of a village were without food for three days and that a five-year-old boy was drown in the river Jamuna. Congress workers are doing their utmost to extend relief in the affected areas but they are handicapped for want of sufficient funds.

Due to scarcity of foodstuffs and their abnormally high prices and want of employment people have been put to such a great trouble that day labourers willingly work for the nominal wages of 2 annas a day but still only a small number of them can be provided with work. Paddy crop has been destroyed and in some cases harvested crops have been washed away. Harrowing accounts of the distress received from interior parts indicate an imminent visit of famine and epidemics.

HIGH COURT REJECTS APPEAL

Sequel To Assault On Woman.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee dismissed the appeal of Adam Rasul, a Mahomedan, who was convicted by Mr. M. N. Patwardhan, Sessions Judge of Kaira, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 326 I. P. C.

The facts of the case are that on the 15th of November last a woman named Nani went to water her cattle near a river in the Nadgam village. While she was watering the cattle, it was alleged, Adam Rasul went near her and committed indecent assault on her by catching her sari. Nani cried for help, and one Kala Bechar who was in the adjoining field went to the spot and remonstrated with Adam. Feeling slighted at this, after about a fortnight while Kala Bechar was passing along the fields, Adam Rasul saw him and told his companion Gafur Rasul to assault him stating "This is the man who had made me run abused and caught me." Thereupon Gafur held a "dharia" in front of Kala Bechar and Adam gave him blows with "Dharia" injuring his foot. Kala cried for help, and one Gota came to his assistance when Gafur gave him blows with the blunt side of the "Dharia". Kala Bechar, who was seriously injured was removed by the Mukhi on a cot the Mahuda dispensary where he was trated for nearly two months. One bone of his foot was removed at the dispensary and Kala was crippled for life.

In the Sessions Court Gafur was charged with causing simple injury to Gota, and Adam was charged with causing grievous injury to Kala Bechar. Agreeing with the verdict of the Jury, Gafur was acquitted, while Adam was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Against the sentence the accused made an appeal to the High Court from the Sabarmati jail. Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

Rashtriya Mahila Mandal.

The Rashtriya Mahila Mandal is regularly picketing liquor and toddy shops in Khetwadi under the direction and on behalf of the Girgaum Congress Committee. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde is the Secretary of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal.

LOOK OUT! TO-MORROW!
WHEN DOORS SLAM, WINDS SCREAM, OWLS HOOT
"The CAT CREEPS"???
BOMBAY BEWARE!

POSITIVELY, YOUR LAST CHANCE TO-DAY ONLY
THE CAPITOL AT 3-30, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
AFRICA BROUGHT TO YOU!
TRADER HORN
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S Miracle Picture of 1931
BRING ALONG THE WHOLE FAMILY & SEE IT NOW!

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A THROBBING DRAMA, COMBINING ALL THE GRIP OF "7th HEAVEN" THE TENDERNESS OF "STREET ANGEL" THE ROMANCE OF "SUNNY SIDE UP"

RACE SPECIAL TIPS BY V.J.M.
(Proof with the "Bombay Chronicle.")
Now don't let the grass grow under your feet, but run up straight for consultation, to the right heaven, of the right and the TITULAR TIPSTER V. J. M. the Doctor of Gallop and Track knowledge, for his myriad clients are one and all individually satisfied to the core of his professional experience, in Racing field.
Rs. 20, TWO SURE WINNERS
(Money refunded if either of the two does not pay over Rs. 70).
SANJAKDAR WON Rs. 52 and MANSHAD 2ND Rs. 27
Arrangements can be made for up-country clients to receive V. J. M.'s TIPS by Express Telegrams. And clients should NOTE to send remittance to reach V. J. M. on or before the day preceding the Races.
TIME 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. To-day and To-morrow 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
V. J. M., Opp. Excelsior Cinema, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Emloyee Of Kavarana & Co. Re-Arrested.

The Bombay police have re-arrested Nagindas Jivanji, an employee of Messrs. Kavarana and company for alleged criminal breach of trust and forgery. Some time back the accused was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000 but was released on bail.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on a remand application.

Sub-Inspector De Sa of the Palton Road Police station stated that since the accused was bailed out, investigations made by the police revealed that the defalcations alleged to have been committed by the accused amounted to Rs. 10,000 and that there would be a charge of forgery also against him.

The accused applied for bail. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 the accused to deposit Rs. 2,000 in cash.

CHRISTIAN YOUTH'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. C. L. Pannival, a Christian Youth, who is a Malabar Catholic after having travelled through most of the towns of Africa, arrived in Bombay last Saturday by s.s. "Khandalla". He is the son of a wealthy mtrchant of Travancore.

BOMBAY'S KANNADA DAILY.

Mr. M. C. Mallappa declared himself on Wednesday as the printer and publisher of a "Kannada daily, entitled the "Karnataka Kasari", to be edited by him from Bombay, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

London.—The "Graf Zeppelin" landed at Hanworth aerodrome at 7-15 p.m. after 24 hour tour of British Isles with 24 passengers. The Airship returned to Friedrichshafen at 7-34 p.m.—Reuter.

Take the Doctor's Advice

For BABY'S HEALTH
Science is stressing the necessity for a well-balanced supply of the four principal Vitamins—A. B. C. and D.
These can be best supplied as extracted Vitamins so that the weakest of constitutions can digest and assimilate them.
As some of them are not to be found even in the richest of our daily diets it is absolutely necessary to resort to a product like
"Baby's Juvenol"
which supplies all the 4 Vitamins besides other accessories in a concentrated and very palatable vegetable form.
"JUVENOL" is not a quack preparation but a scientific compound extracted from herbs and roots of magic properties. You have to try it to know its magic.
Can be had for Rs. 2 only per bottle (for about a month's treatment) from all leading Chemists or through
Paragon Products Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

IN AID OF
G. T. HOSPITAL FUND

ZENANA--
SHOW
(FOR LADIES ONLY)
SUNDAY, 23rd August at
10-30 a.m
MADAN'S TALKIE GEM

"SHIRIN-
FARHAD"

The entire proceeds will be paid to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Fund in memory of late Mr. Rustomji Dotiwalla.
(OF MADAN THEATRES LD.)

Tickets can be purchased at the Theatre from 17th August 1931.

Wellington
Talkies
(DHOBI TALAO).

ONLY FEW SEATS LEFT
PURCHASE TICKETS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

WE AIM AT
BEST INDIAN
CARPETS
only.
Lovers Of Swadeshi
will be glorified to view our achievement in the direction of carpet line.
Besides large stock to choose from, we undertake orders for special sizes in special colours and designs required.

Quality A Rs. 8 per Sqr. Yard
" B Rs. 11-8 " " "
" C Rs. 16-0 " " "
" D Rs. 20-0 " " "
" Special Rs. 25-0 " " "
Motor Car Rug Sizes at Rs. 7-8 and upwards.
AT
POHOOMULL BROS.
APOLLO BUNDER .... BOMBAY.

The Famous Astrologer.
Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

"ASTROLOGY"
Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).
(2)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1931.

WILL THEY MAKE AMENDS ?

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's article on "The Real Issue" in "Young India", and Sjt. Mahadeo Desai's illuminating analysis of the Gandhi-Government correspondence make it crystal-clear that Government have dishonoured and scrapped their own solemn Pact, that they now refuse to set up any inquiry into the conduct of the officials concerned, and that as things are, it is impossible for Congress to participate in the work of the Round Table Conference. Gandhiji points out in that article that his charge-sheet against Government is not at all an exhaustive catalogue of breaches. "For instance", says Gandhiji, "there are several hundred civil-resistance prisoners, who are still rotting in jail but who according to the opinion of Congress workers are entitled to discharge. Strange as it may appear, to the reader, these cases are still pending before the provincial Governments. Hence they do not appear in the charge-sheet presented at Simla." That the cases are still pending will not be quite so strange to the readers as they may to Gandhiji, whose goodness has been taken advantage of by officials. The charge-sheet might well have been published two months ago. But the Mahatma refrained, as he did not want to embarrass Government. And now many officials are said to be in high dudgeon, because the charge-sheet is published after all. Some of them are also reported to be mighty busy in getting up a counter-charge-sheet. They can get much assistance from an army of policemen, C.I.D. men and reporters of the Anglo-Indian press.

Government should certainly not miss the "Times of India", which has opportunely unearthed what might turn out to be a terrible conspiracy in the rural parts of Gujerat. It is that something called "Samiti", something which may be as sinister as the communist "cell", is being set up in many rural parts of Gujerat "to keep up constant strife and irritation and unrest." Our contemporary forgot "sedition" but we would make a present to it of Gandhiji's own damaging admission that every Congressman is guilty of sedition. With their wide and varied resources Government may be trusted to publish quite a formidable counter-cnarge sheet against Congress. Government will certainly not remain content with publishing the sheet but may well take action against the suspect and no Congressman would care to accept or ask for mercy from Government. They may also take up the suggestion of a raid on the Samitis, following on the raids on the communist "cells". But it is doubtful whether they will accept the assurance of the "Times of India" that the Congress influence is waning in Gujerat and that "the mass of the peasants are still content to maintain their age long direct contacts with the officials of Government and are resenting more and more the interference of Congress in their affairs." It is rather amusing to be told that the peasants of Gujerat on the one hand resent the interference of Congressmen and yet contribute thousands of rupees for the Congress Samitis. But it is not easy to be consistent while drawing upon one's imagination.

In suddenly deciding to return to Simla from Calcutta the Viceroy seems to have realised the seriousness of the situation. But the A. P. report from Calcutta says that the emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to be held on Saturday, will mainly consider the final reply of the Government to Gandhijis charge-sheet but that it is "universally believed in official and non-official circles that it is absolutely impossible that Mr. Gandhi will now go to London." This A. P. message and also the similar one from Simla, published on Thursday, seem as inspired as they are coloured. Replying to our wire regarding the latter message, Gandhiji says that it does not surprise him. And as regards the A. P. statement that Government "are prepared to take up Mahatma Gandhi's challenge and deal with any recrudescence of civil disobedience," Gandhiji emphatically states that he has issued no challenge. But he is naturally quite prepared for any counter-charge-sheet. Indeed, he himself had suggested that all charges from either party should be considered by Committee of inquiry he asked for. He is now prepared to go further and, as he told our Ahmedabad correspondent, "accept even a one-sided tribunal, that is, a tribunal that may confine its attention only to investigating the counter-charges." Let the people in India and Britain contrast his readiness to submit all disputes to an independent inquiry with the way the officials shirk such an inquiry. It must also be noted that in his last letters to Government, Gandhiji had narrowed down his demand to an inquiry into the Bardoli collections, just because he was, as Sjt. Mahadeo Desai puts it, "desperately anxious, to agree with his adversary quickly and to go to London." And since then he is reported to have accepted even the type of inquiry suggested by Sjt. Prabhashanker Pattani. Here again let the people in India and Britain contrast Gandhiji's desperate anxiety to go to London, if only to honour the Pact with the perversity of the officials that are queering his pitch. It seems as though these officials did not want peace except on terms humiliating to Congress and they might be suffered to have their way by the higher authorities. Congress, therefore, while calling upon the people to continue to observe the terms of the Delhi Agreements, wisely bids them at the same time "to be ready for all eventualities." The latest message from our Simla correspondent received last night indicates that the hurried return of the Viceroy to Simla may lead to the improvement of the situation. In some quarters the sudden decision of the Viceroy is ascribed to pressure from the Premier and Mr. Benn who are reported to be most anxious to see that Mahatmaji attends the Round Table Conference. However that may be the message of our Simla correspondent shows that reactionary circles there have been begun to realise that they have over-reached themselves. If this realisation leads them to satisfy Mahatmaji's demand for an impartial enquiry, they will have amply made amends for their recent bungling.

A NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENT

At a time when Indians are evidencing keen interest in promoting indigenous industry, when the gospel of "Swadeshi" is reaching the villagers and when the youth of the country shows itself anxious to seize every opportunity available to equip itself for scientific and technological careers, had India a truly National Government one would have discovered remarkable activity on its part in giving State help in the promotion of "Swadeshi" by every means in its power. Its Departments of Industries in each Province would have had large sums placed at their disposal to stimulate indigenous manufacturing activity by offering wise direction and counsel. In the Bombay Presidency, as matters stand to-day, the step-motherly attitude of authorities towards the promotion of "Swadeshi" is clearly evident. Lip-service is paid by officialdom to the cause of "Swadeshi:" but it is rumoured that the retrenchment axe will fall heavily on the meagrely financed and understaffed Department of Industries.

How unwise such a step would be, how fatal to the interest of indigenous industry is evidenced in the report for the year 1930-31 issued by the Department of Industries for the Presidency. Mr. Advani, the Director of Industries, handles his subject in a readable and arresting style and the Report has none of the "dry as the dust" manner of the ordinary blue-book. Its perusal will convince the reader of the immense possibilities for good work the Department has and of the necessity of more public money being made available to it. Particularly interesting are the paragraphs in it which mention the help it gave to Swadeshi Industrial Exhibitions at various places in the Presidency and the investigation it conducted into the condition of hand weavers. There are, however, other features dealt in the Report, regarding which the public may reasonably expect more information. For example, in the Chapter on "Industrial Outlook" the Report says that the price of cotton went down to Rs. 180 and the price of wheat was lower than the pre-war figure; and the purchasing power of the people was greatly reduced during the year under report. No reasons are given for the low prices of staple agricultural products, which, as is well known, are mainly due to the artificially manipulated high rate of exchange.

Under the heading "Cotton and Woollen Mills" as well as "Hosiery Industry" the Report deprecates the foreign competition ruining our indigenous industries in these lines without suggesting any remedies. Japan has now proved to be a more formidable rival than Lancashire as could be seen by the cheap cotton, woollen cloth and hosiery now dumped down in this country by Japan and sold on our pavements; but the Report has nothing to say against this competition. The Report notices that "the state of heavy chemical industry did not improve" during the year and rightly states that "it is held that so long as adequate protection is not granted to the heavy chemical industry, it will not progress." Under "Sugar Industry," the Report contends that the increased import duty on sugar will help the local sugar industry. Perhaps, the Director does not know that one of the chief difficulties of this industry lies in the ban placed on the utilisation of its useful by-products, the molasses which is used in Java and other foreign countries for distilling spirit and industrial alcohol, better known as methylated spirit. Rectified industrial spirit is largely used in this country for manufacturing tinctures and flavouring essences, perfumes, cologne water, etc., the excise duty on which is so prohibitive that it is now well-nigh impossible to manufacture these articles here and sell them in competition with the imported ones.

It is gratifying to note from the Report that the import of vegetable ghee, which was rapidly increasing during past several years, seems now to be declining owing to the successful propaganda set up by the manufacturers of pure indigenous ghee and also to the "Swadeshi" movement. This has resulted in setting up two factories for manufacturing vegetable ghee in Bombay. We note that the Department has secured the services of an Indian Industrial Chemist trained abroad. If the Department is to expand on right lines more men of this type are necessary.

Trifles.

Lord Willingdon has cut short his Calcutta tour programme and has hurried back to Simla to attend a special meeting of the Executive Council.

I take it that Government's charge sheet against the Congress is still in the making.

* * *

But Priscilla has come out with a tip or two to the Government which will be highly useful in summing up the counter-charges against the Congress. Under the caption "Congress as intermediary", she says, "News comes from Bamni where Congress workers have organised a boycott of the Patel and all who had paid land revenue, so much so that when one of them died recently, the unfortunate relatives could not obtain the services of the local barber."

I am not aware of any Boribunder Pact which grants the status of intermediary to Priscilla between barbers and Congressmen.

* * *

A Mr. C. V. Thornton, address not known, has crowned himself King.

And having got the Crown, he must keep it. He has, therefore, called for volunteers, through the "Times of India" to help him to do so.

* * *

Says his Majesty Thornton I, "To my own community I appeal. To the men and women of England and her colonies." But this is not all. "I appeal to those gallant Indian gentlemen who have backed us in the past and who are still loyal to our Crown....."

* * *

Thornton desires to be more definite. He lays down duties for members of his "Association of the Union Jack". The members are to do a number of stunts, commercial and political all over the British Empire and he very aptly sums up by a reminder: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty."

* * *

India, of course, exists for the benefit of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

But how Ireland and South Africa, for instance, will respond to Thornton's call and reminder is a little uncertain.

Meanwhile how would it be if some Englishman did his duty towards England and sent, this very day, full particulars about Mr. C. V. Thornton, to what's name Jung-freud or something?

* * * * *

The "Evening News" publishes a manifesto alleged to have been issued by a European cultivator who is laid up at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, to ryots in C. P. which aims at a big combine against forest satyagrahis. It runs "I want you to be Bahadurs. I am prepared to get together a "pultan" of Bahadurs like yourselves to drive out the budmashes (Satyagrahis) and to defend the rights of the Sarkar and of the Padsha Bahadur, King George."

God save the King—from delirious O'Gradys.

* * *

"I wish the Liberal delegates to R. T. C. also stayed behind" says Mr. Walchand Hirachand. Evidently, he has not properly read the track notes. The Liberals are neither good stayers nor good sprinters. They have lost their form.

* * *

Referring to the Pact, Mahatmaji says: "The rest is in the lap of the Government." It looks as if the process of "implementing" somewhat of a divine dispensation

DENOUEMENT IN TRAGEDY OF BREACHES.

WHAT LED UP TO CONGRESS DECISION.

(By MAHADEV DESAI).

Government have released what they have described as "relevant" correspondence between them and Gandhiji, which led up to the Congress decision not to be represented at the R. T. C. Whilst that correspondence is relevant to the immediate issue viz., Gandhiji's demand for a refund of the collections in Bardoli made through coercive and repressive measures or for an impartial inquiry, the demand for an inquiry is based on the claim made by Gandhiji that the Congress as party to the Settlement should be recognised as the intermediary between the people and the Government and that as such it should be consulted in all matters arising out of the Settlement. The "relevant" correspondence would therefore date as far back as March last.

FIRST STAGE

The first letter dated March 21st from Mr. Emerson in the correspondence published below is a complaint against the Congress leaders "exploiting the agricultural situation." Gandhiji's reply (No. 2) simply suggests that the authorities should not repel the advances of the Congress. The third letter contains a mild objection to the use by the Congress of its organization to make enquiries and representations. In his reply to this letter Gandhiji enunciates the Congress position as clearly as possible (No. 4). Thus as early as April 4th Gandhiji had to warn Government against the local authorities rendering it impossible for the Congress to implement the Settlement by ignoring local Congressmen. There was no reply to this, but Mr. Emerson hoped that all difficulties would be solved during Gandhiji's interview with the Bombay Governor and Mr. Garrett, Commissioner N. D. The conversations had evidently no practical result inasmuch as in his letter of 20th April (No. 5) to Mr. Garrett, Gandhiji complains of a notice issued by a Mamlatdar over the heads of the Congress workers which meant ignoring "the Congress as the intermediary between the Government and the people." Mr. Garrett in his letter of the 21st April (No. 6) resents this description of the Congress and frankly contests the issue—'the issue' on which the Bombay Government (with the sanction of the Government of India) have now broken the negotiations and compelled the Working Committee decision. Letters No. 7 to 13 represent an important stage in the controversy, so much so that Mr. Maxwell says "the question raised is one which fundamentally affects the interpretation of the agreement which you entered into directly with the Government of India," and asks Gandhiji to "approach the Government of India yourself on the subject." Gandhiji had already done so in his letter to Mr. Emerson, (No. 9) and did so again (No. 14), but the latter shirked the issue by simply saying "I do not think there is imminent danger of this" (i.e. breakdown of the Settlement), "but apart from any difficulties that may have occurred in Gujarat there are several matters in regard to which Government think a personal discussion with you will be of value." This led to the first visit to Simla where Gandhiji placed before Government for the second time his long catalogue of breaches of the Truce by the authorities—the first catalogue having been submitted in April in Delhi—and discussed other details and returned in the hope that matters would smooth themselves. Though therefore the issue was never finally decided the reader will not fail to notice a perceptible climb-down from the original stiff attitude as when Mr. Garrett said in his letter of 24th April; "There is nothing to prevent the Congress advising people as to what they should do nor can any restriction be placed on the duty of Government officers to perform their functions directly with those concerned. This is quite a different thing from the meeting and discussion of matters of importance

(Continued on page 6.)

STORY OF A BROKEN PACT.

MAHATMAJI ON THE REAL ISSUE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India",—

Though apparently very little difference between the Government and the Congress led to the decision of the Working Committee not to send me to London, really the difference was fundamental. This will be clear to everyone who would patiently go through the correspondence published. In the very first days of the working of the Settlement Mr. Emerson raised the question. He contended that the Congress could not act as the intermediary between the Government and the people whom it represented. I joined issue on it. The legal point was never finally settled. I had no desire to embarrass or humiliate the Government. I was therefore content so long as in practice the Congress mediation was accepted. The reader will see with what reluctance Mr. Garrett reconciled himself to the position. But he never pardoned the Congress for presuming to represent the peasantry. Had he had his way, it is likely that he would rather have collected what he could through coercion than received all but a few thousand of the current dues in Bardoli and Borsad through the Congress agency. The reader will not fail to observe that notices threatening coercion were already issued. They were not withdrawn without energetic protest lodged by me on behalf of the Congress.

It could be shown from documentary proof that occasions were not wanting, as they are not wanting now, to warrant the Congress declaring the Truce to be at an end by reason of the Provincial Governments having failed to carry out its terms. I make bold to say that exemplary patience has been shown by the Congress in not terminating the truce.

THE CHARGE-SHEET.

The charge sheet will give a glimpse of breaches alleged by the Congress to have been made by respective Provincial Governments. Nor need the reader think that the charge sheet is an exhaustive catalogue of breaches. For instance there are several hundred civil resistance prisoners who are still rotting in jail but who according to the opinion of Congress workers are entitled to discharge. Strange as it may appear to the reader these cases are still pending before the Provincial Governments. Hence they do not appear on the charge sheet presented at Simla. It contains cases about which adverse decisions have already been given by Provincial Governments. In fairness to the Central Government, I must add that in some few cases mentioned in the charge sheet relief has since been given and it is possible that it may be given in some more. But I know that there is little chance of getting relief in the vast majority of the cases.

GOVERNMENT'S DOUBLE OBLIGATION.

Surely it was never contemplated that in cases in which the Congress was not satisfied there should not be an open enquiry. If the Settlement was a legalised document the Government would be suable in a court of law. The fact however that it is not legalised throws a double responsibility upon the Government of giving the Congress a tribunal where it can prove those breaches or where it can get an authoritative ruling on the interpretation of the several clauses of the Settlement or of its implications. The refusal of the Government to concede the very natural implication of the Settlement shows how far the authorities in India are from recognising the fact that the power is passing to the people, nor are they willing to acknowledge that the Congress represents the people and that its voluntary co-operation should be thankfully accepted. In their opinion, co-operation should mean acceptance of their orders and authority and not mutual trust and accommodation between parties to a contract.

Everywhere Provincial Governments are looking upon Congressmen with suspicion and in some cases openly treating the Congress as an enemy, As I write I have before me the Bombay Government organ "The Gujarat Patrika." It contains vilification of Congress

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Duty of India's "Delegates".

Arising out of the non-participation of Gandhiji, a suggestion has been made that the Indian "delegates" to the Round Table Conference should tell the Premier that in the absence of the Congress, they "cannot do any useful work." This is, of course, too categorical and outspoken to be "statesmanlike," and it savours of an indirect threat of boycott. What the "delegates"—we mean our Liberal and other progressive friends—can, and, in our opinion, ought to, do is to confess the truth about themselves: that however eminent they personally may be, they do not claim to represent the country and, therefore, cannot deliver the goods on its behalf. If they do so, they will have done the modest duty that is expected of them. Otherwise they will be guilty of deceiving themselves and playing, with full knowledge of the fact, the game of their country's enemies.

Extra-Judicial Enthusiasm.

Many of us have our grouse against communism, at least in its practice, if not in its general theory and although communism may not be far removed from Christianity, our contemporary the "Times of India" is quite welcome to regard it as a menacing devil that must be thoroughly shunned. Our contemporary is also perfectly entitled to register its deepest satisfaction at "the raid on the communist propaganda base in Shanghai." But to yield to exaggerated enthusiasm to the extent of claiming for it an affinity, only more exalted, with the Arcos Raid is really to cover anti-communist hostility with ridicule. The only importance that attaches to the Arcos Raid is that it was a Jix class blunder, as subsequent events have amply proved. But our contemporary goes further. "The arrest of Mr. M. N. Roy and the raid of the communist base in Shanghai are healthy signs in the war against the extension of communism in the East". This is delightful. But it is not exactly fair to the Court that is trying Mr. M. N. Roy and that has done nothing to deserve being embarrassed by our contemporary.

A Grave Allegation.

The full reports of the recent riot at Dera Ismail Khan show that the loss of life and property in the riot was a great deal more than was inferred from earlier reports. It appeas that in addition to the heavy casualties, about 300 shops were looted and burnt, involving a loss of about a crore of rupees. According to the "Tribune" it is also alleged by several Hindu Sabhu leaders and also by impartial Muslim leaders like Khan Saadullah Khan that the police, far from doing its duty, "encouraged rioting and prevented the Hindus from saving their property." That is a serious allegation indeed and should be thoroughly investigated through an impartial agency.

Nation's Will is Everying.

In a speech at the Planters' Conference at Bangalore, Mr. F. E. James, referring to the safeguards proposed at the Round Table Conference, remarked: "Whatever safeguards are accepted with regard to our trading rights will not be worth the paper they are written on, unless they have behind them the sanction of India's goodwill." That is a profoundly true remark, and one wishes all Britishers in India could convince themselves of its truth and cease insisting on safeguards calculated to jeopardise Indians' goodwill. But Mr. James himself does not seem to have fully grasped all the implications of his own remark. He suggests to the Government that in the event of the country reviving the civil disobedience movement, "the Government should take immediate and effective steps to stamp out the movement." The Government have always had the desire to stamp out the movement, but what can they do when the nation's goodwill is behind the Congress and not the Government?

The Right Move

The Council of Action of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has done well to pass a resolution on the advisability of appearing before the Court of Inquiry recently appointed by the Government of India. We do not believe that, so far as the Terms of Reference are concerned, any relief will be necessarily granted to the workers. But the Railwaymen's Federation will certainly have shifted all possible charges of intransigeance to other shoulders, and will have amply proved itself reasonable and desirous of peace,

CITY FATHERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

—:o:—

Proposal To Register Them Denounced

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. M. N. Talpade moved a resolution that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is advisable to retain the post of the Municipal Medical Officer and whether the work of examining Municipal employees cannot be done by officers of the K. E. M. Hospital or those of the Health Department of the Municipality. Mr. Talpade said the K. E. M. Hospital was their own institution and they could safely entrust the work to the officers of that hospital.

Mr. Hirjibehedin complained that the resolution implied a bit at the Parsi officers. It could be unfair on the part of the House to pass such a resolution unless an opportunity was given to Dr. Gilder who was incumbent in the office of explaining his position.

The resolution was carried.

B. E. S. T. NOTICES.

The following resolution of Mr. I. S. Patel was also carried:—

"That the Tramways committee be asked to report on the notices recently served by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company open consumers of large quantity of electrical energy calling upon them to deposit heavy sums by way of security for payment of charges and the advisability to withdraw the same in view of great depression of trade and industry and financial stringency of the consumers".

Mr. Patel pointed out that it would be a great hardship upon consumers if these heavy deposits were insisted upon.

RETRENCHMENT REWARD.

The House then discussed at length the question of rewarding the services of Mr. Rajaram Bin Rajaram in connection with the work he did for Workshop Retrenchment. It was pointed out that Mr. Rajaram was responsible for saving a drain of Rupees three lakhs every year. Dr. Choksy opposed the proposal on the ground that the retrenchment had resulted in throwing a number of workers out of work.

A proposition asking the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to recommend the manner and form in which Rajaram's services were to be rewarded was carried by a majority.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The Corporation then discussed a very strange question regarding the registration of domestic servants in the city. The question arose out of the report of the Revenue and general purposes committee to which the matter was referred for report. Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised the registration of servants as barbarous and inhuman. It was an anachronism, he said, in the twentieth century. He was shocked by the mentality of people who wanted human beings to be registered. If such a barbarous law was passed the whole servant class of Bombay would be branded as "Criminal" and they would have to enter the service through some hall-mark of respectability given by a registrar. This was a barbarous and uncivilized proposal and unworthy of a body like the Corporation.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the proposal was unworthy of the Corporation. He observed that some of these old servants were more honest than many educated persons.

MR. T. H. BIRD.

The House then considered the question of giving permission to Mr. T. H. Bird, Test Audit Officer, to serve with the Tatas while on leave. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved a resolution that Mr. T. H. Bird be granted leave for 9 months and 29 days with permission to serve with the Tatas during the leave period. Mr. Chandavarker cited two precedents where Municipal officers were allowed to serve elsewhere while on leave. He observed that Mr. Bird was a very competent officer and he had rendered able services to the Corporation.

Mr. Talpade argued that the interests of the Corporation ought to be above the individual interests of an officer whatever might be the quality of his service. It would be extravagant expenditure on an officer who was going to leave them for good after the expiry of the leave. Mr. Bird was resigning because he had brighter prospects before him. He moved an amendment that the leave be granted but not permission to serve elsewhere while on leave.

A FAVOUR.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that Mr. Bird was entitled to leave under the service rules. What he was asking for was a favour that he should be allowed to take up work while on leave. They must allow that favour with a certain amount of grace.

After some discussion Mr. M. N. Talpade's amendment was carried as a substantial proposition.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH GETS 2 WEEKS S. I.

Also 22 Volunteers

Daska Satyagraha Suspended

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Sardar Kharak Singh and 22 volunteers who were arrested at Daska on a charge of attempting to demolish Hindu shops have been sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default, undergo two weeks further imprisonment, by Mr. Abdussamad, Magistrate, Sialkot. Kharak Singh was placed in B Class and the others in C Class.—A. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Kharak Singh after conviction protested against his being put "B" Class, as he was entitled to "A" Class.

Satyagraha has meanwhile been suspended till August 26 when the Conference of all Sikh parties will be held to consider the situation.

Kerala Yuvak Sangham Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 17.

The members of the Executive Branch of the Reception Committee for the Kerala Yuvak Sangham Conference met at the Yuvak Sangham Office on Friday, 14-8-31, Sjt. U. Gopala Menon presided. The following resolutions were passed: (1) That the Fee for the delegates to the Conference is fixed at Re. 0-8-0 (eight annas) and that the rates for visitors are Rs. 5; Rs. 2 and Re. 1. (2) That prizes will be awarded according to merits to the competitors in the Physical performances during the Conference. (3) That intending volunteers should pay along with their applications the charges for their uniforms and the Captain will supply them with uniforms and (4) That the selection of volunteers will be made by the Captain. Preference will be given to local volunteers. Training for volunteers will begin from 1st Sep-

NORTH & EAST BENGAL FAMINE & FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The President, North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Committee, writes:—

The public are already aware that Northern and Eastern Bengal have been overflooded for the last two or three weeks, while many districts have been completely submerged. Harrowing tales of distress are pouring in every day, and in many places the houses of poor inhabitants with their cattle and other moveables have been totally washed away. Standing crops have been totally destroyed. This has resulted in severe famine. To add to these untold calamities disease has been rampant through the length and breadth of the province. Men, women and children are without food, clothing and protection. The suffering of the people is greater than any pen can describe.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

The philanthropic public of Bombay have in the past splendidly responded to the appeal of suffering Bengal. May I not expect the same support from them in this acute distress of the famine-stricken people of the flooded areas.

Any help, however small, in money or clothing will be gratefully acknowledged. Remittances, etc., to be made to Sjt. N. K. Dutta, Hony. Treasurer, North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, Tyeb Manzil, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Processions of Bengalee residents of Bombay on Sunday and Monday, the 16th and 17th instant, to collect funds for the relief of the flood-stick people of Bengal, consisted of a large number of Bengalees. The Committee has been successful in collecting Rs. 387-9-8 and 329-15-0 on the two days and two cart loads of clothing. Rs. 500 have been sent to Acharya P. C. Roy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. D. J. K. Coghill, I.C.S., to be Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, with effect from the 28th March 1931.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., a Judge and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for six months.

Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, Assistant Commissioner, C. D., is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two years from 1st November 1931.

Mr. H. Montgomery I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it after the close of the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. S. C. Jariwala, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Alibag, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. C. De Quadros.

QUO VADIS, WILLINGDON?

Imaginary Cables & Interviews!

Benn: Have you heard from Bikaner, Sapru and Jayakar, Mac Donald?

Mac: Yes, I have received their cables asking me to urge Willingdon to make it possible for Gandhi to attend the Conference.

B: Have you sent any reply?

M: No, I was waiting to see you and Sastri, if possible. O, Benn, I can deal with Bikaner, Sapru and Company. But I am stunned at Gandhi's chargesheet. I never knew, that things had gone so wrong and so early as last April.

B: It seems that since Irwin left India, the Civil Service began its old game: and dear old Willingdon is too gentle and too confiding.

M: That may be, but that does not alter the fact, that Gandhi's chargesheet will make us look very small in Europe and America. That little fellow has so hypnotised the American mind that our counter-chargesheet will have very little impression on them.

B: What do you propose to do, MacDonald?

M: Benn, you better cable to Willingdon, and say as nicely as you can, how his Government is bungling, when we here are burning; and how important it is for us to have Gandhi here and settle up with him as best as we can.

B: Shall I say; that I have seen you, and this is our considered opinion, and that he must devise some plan to placate Gandhi and send him to the R.T.C.?

M: Yes, Benn. Do that at once. Bye-bye.

ON BOARD THE "MULTAN."

Jayakar: Have you heard anything from Simla or London?

Sapru: No, nothing, so far.

Both: Good morning, your Highness. Any news from Benn or Willingdon?

Bikaner: None at all. But have you read the summary of Gandhiji's chargesheet?

Sapru: Yes, it is awful.

Jayakar: It is really terrible.

Bikaner: I am waiting to see the counter-charges.

Chintamani: Gandhiji's statements are unassailable. Let us not pause to see the statement of the bureaucracy, but take some action immediately.

Bikaner: Oh, no, we can't brush aside the officials' case.

Chintamani: Your Highness is too simple on this occasion. Sir Tej Bahadur knows as well as I do, how officials make up their reports.

Sapru and Jayakar: Chintamani puts things very strongly. In any case, your Highness, we must cable to Lord Willingdon and to Mr. Benn and Mr. MacDonald, and urge them to appoint an eminent Judge to go into these allegations.

Bikaner: Alright, let us do so without delay.

AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Andrews, Polak and Sastri stepping in.

Benn: Good morning, gentlemen. What brings you all here to day?

Andrews: Mr. Benn, Mahatma Gandhi's chargesheet is staggering.

Polak: It will damn us in the eyes of the world.

Sastri: And, it will strengthen the hands of the Separationists in India. We all urge you to cable Willingdon to make it possible for Gandhiji to come to England, certain.

Benn: Alright, gentlemen. And they exit; and Brockway walks in.

Brockway: Ben, you better stop this bungling in India. You don't know, how we are made the laughing stock all over by Mosley and Saklatvala's groups! Are we going to lose India, Benn?

B: No, by no means!

Brock: Then, ask Willingdon to switch off the bureaucrats, and switch on Mr. Gandhi. Do it now, Benn.

REV. HOLMES TO HOOVER.

Mr. President, I urge your kind and urgent attention to the grave situation in India, that is fighting for her Freedom with complete Non-violence. A great nation, under the greatest living man, is goaded to desperation. As the President of the U.S. I appeal to you to raise your voice in support of India.

(Rev.) Holmes.

BENN TO WILLINGDON.

MacDonald and I are pestered with cables and interviews urging us to placate Gandhi. This is essential, for we are in a frightful state here; and any further Boycott from India will make our position most precarious, so send Gandhi "here."

B.F. BHARUCHA.

Hyderabad, (Sind).—Pandit Doulatram, worker of Desh Shewa Mandar, Dr. Pohumal, Congress Secretary, and Sheikh Zakirah Khan of Sunn, district Karachi, were each sentenced to a fine of Rs. 35 or to undergo six weeks' imprisonment for staging a 'national drama' with tickets without magisterial permit. The accused did not defend themselves and preferred to go to jail.—A.P.

"GODDESS OF LUCK"

Film Stars Arrive Late In Court

MAGISTRATE THREATENS DISCIPLINARY ACTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 19.

Further hearing in the case of alleged forgery by Fatma Begum, Sultana and others was taken up yesterday by the Bandra City Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Kulkarni. As the principal accused in the case had not turned up when the case was called up, the Magistrate informed Counsel for the accused that he would issue a warrant if they did not make their appearance in court at the proper time. Meanwhile, however, a messenger informed the Court that the two ladies were arriving. On this Mr. Azad observed: "From the beginning of time women are women, and will be such till the end thereof. Your worship might warn them to be punctual." The Magistrate, on the arrival of the ladies, spoke to them warning them, that if they were not present in Court punctually, he would issue a warrant against them, and that they should realise their position as accused persons.

Sub-Inspector Karnik was the first witness of the day. He produced the non-cognizable complaints filed on 16th April 1929 by Fatma Begum, wife of Ahmed Sherwani against one Chota Saheb Mama Saheb and a cross complaint by the latter against the former. Counsel for Fatma questioned the relevance of such a complaint and why they were not put in for identification.

Mr. Athaide, Special Public Prosecutor, explained that the parties were at cross purposes with each other in April and consequently this had a bearing on the alleged mortgage deed of May 1929.

"GODDESS OF LUCK".

Mr. Bernard Gonsalves of the Bank of India deposed that he was working in the Bandra Branch of the above Bank in 1929, and identified the certified copy of the bank account of Sultana from 27th August 1928 to 31st December 1930. Mr. Daru, a clerk in the Imperial Film Co. produced the original mortgage deed dated 3rd October 1929 in which Fatma Begum and Sultana had mortgaged the film entitled "Goddess of Luck" to Mr. A. Dawood Rajwalla, a partner of the Imperial Film Co. He also produced a receipt for Rs. 1500 paid by Fatma and Sultana.

Two more members of the panch identified certain papers attached, consisting of an agreement with the Ranjit Film Co., by Sultana and Bank books.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Quiet With Limited Business.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Jute shares ruled quiet with only a limited business passing. In coals a moderate number of dealings were put through at steady rates. In teas only a small turnover resulted at about unchanged prices. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 57/10 small lot, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99/6 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 99/14 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 99/13 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 14/8 ex div., Imperial Bank fully paid 854/8 small lots. Ditto contributory 219 small lots.

Cotton:—Dunbar ordy. 71.

Coals:—Aldih 3-10, Burrakur 10-0 Equitable 17/4, Katras Jherriah 25/4, Mundulpoor 5/4 New Beerbhoom 9, Raneegunge 34/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 233/8, Barnagore ordy. 106, Budge Budge pref. 105, Caledonian 408 small lot, Clive ordy. 20/8, Howrah ordy. 340 small lot, Kanknarrah ordy. 305 small lots, Lawrence ordy. 400 small lot, Presidency 4-1.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 3/1, Marshall and Co. 1-7, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-7-0 small lot, ditto pref. 47 small lot, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-11, Carew and Co. 7-4, New Savan Sugar 5-8, Jaybirpara Tea 7-9, Rutema 1-10, Tumsong pref. 90.—A.P.

Where To Buy Khadi In Bombay.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The certificate given by us to the Jhaveri Bazar Khadi Bhandar, Shaik Memon Sereet, has been withdrawn. We wish also to inform the public that the Khadi Ashram, Byculla, Bombay 8, is not an institution certified by us. The only certified institutions in Bombay are:—

A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road; 'G' Ward District Khadi Bhandar, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar; Khadi Bhandar, Girgaon; Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, 113, Girgaon Back Road; Shudh Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi Road; Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazar, Mandvi; Shudh Khadi Bhandar, Vile Parle; and Shudha Khadi Sangha, Santa Cruz.

WANTED INDIAN EXPERTS FOR CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

—:o:—

C. V. Raman On Rapid Industrialisation Of India Through Scientific Research.

The establishment of a Central Research Institute which would give opportunities to Indian students to carry on scientific research work and thus contribute to a speedy industrialisation of the country was strongly urged by Sir C. V. Raman the well-known Indian Scientist in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday.

Sir C. V. Raman is at present delivering a series of lectures on "Radiation" under the auspices of the Bombay University. The scheme which the scientist contemplates will involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs.

NOT THE GOVERNMENT

But will the Government foot the bill and help the country towards a quicker industrialisation? Sir Chandra Shekhara was very pessimistic about Government's willingness to finance the scheme which would undoubtedly advance the prosperity of the country. It was preoccupied with the fast developing political movement.

Sir C. V. Raman deplored the fact that although there was abundance of scientific talent in the country there was no scope for its development. There were thousands of young Indians who, for want of facilities, had to give up the persuit of scientific knowledge and to wander aimlessly. In Bengal many young men driven to desperation took to committing dacoities.

RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION

These young men could be saved! What the country wanted was rapid industrialisation and industrialisation cannot be rapid without the application of scientific knowledge towards its development.

A Central Research Institute will bring together all the available scientific talent in the country and enable Indian students to carry out research work in every branch of industry. The results thus obtained will be helpful to those who wish to take advantage of them.

WHAT WEST HAS DONE

He was of opinion that the Western countries owed their industrial advancement to the research institutions maintained and encouraged by them. In America alone there were two thousand institutions devoted to scientific investigation. And these had in no small measure contributed to the rapid strides taken by that country in industrialisation.

A similar nation-wide attempt to bring scientific knowledge to bear upon Indian industries could alone ensure the prosperity of the country. No individual attempt or no small organisation would be able to tackle a problem of such magnitude.

WHAT JOY RIDE TO WEST CAN'T DO.

Sir C. V. Raman's scheme was to establish a Central Research Institute in India, which would involve an annual expenditure of Rupees ten lakhs. He strongly repudiated the fallacy that a trip to western countries for a coupie of years equipped our young men with the expert knowledge required to help industries.

HOME MADE EXPERTS WANTED.

"We must create our experts at home" said the scientist fervantly. What was needed was not a trip to England or America, but a real study of our own conditions here and great application of scientific knowledge to those conditions.

He was not very hopeful of the realisation of the scheme propounded by him, since the Government was engaged in meeting the growing political movement. With a really national Governmnt sympathetic to the aspirations of the people he had no doubt that his scheme will be fulfilled.

Sir C. V. Raman was, however, not going to be disappointed by the delay because he had made scientific advancement his mission. He would wait patiently till his idea evoked a better reception. He was hoping to revive the idea after two years.

MANY INVITATIONS.

Sir C. V. Raman leaves Bombay for Poona on Saturday next and then proceeds to Calcutta. He has a number of invitations from various countries in Europe and America to come and lecture on his discoveries regarding "Radiation". But he has decided not to go out of India. He will continue to impress upon his countrymen the need of devoting more and more attention to scientific knowledge and hopes to meet with success in that attempt.

Chevrolet Finds Six Increasing In Favour.

Shifting of favour among low-priced passenger car buyers from four to six-cylinder automobiles is definitely indicated by registration figures for the year-to-date now appearing in leading automative trade magazines. Chevrolet Motor Co., reports. Complete returns for the first five months of the year reveal leadership in passenger car sales having gone to a six. Chevrolet having titled 303,110 cars in the period as against the 292,774 fours titled by the largest four-cylinder car maker.

The trend is significant in that 1931 is the first year to see a six-cylinder car leading all other makes, the Company holds. Although Chevrolet also occupied first place in registrations several years ago, the record then was made with the old four-cylinder Chevrolet before the changeover to a six.

The month by month margin of 10,000 cars by which Chevrolet led the runner-up this year was widest during May, when Chevrolet, titled 4,600 more passenger cars than the leading four, the Company reports. May registrations are further interesting in that Chevrolet titled only 1,000 less cars than in the same month of 1930 During the first five months this year Chevrolet titled 303,110 cars compared with 333,174 for the same five months of last year, which were regarded as normal. The drop of less than 10 per cent compares with a comparable drop for the industry of 30 per cent.

SURAT SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat was held on the 16th instant in the College Hall, when Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan took the chair.

The report for 1930-31 showed that the Society had, at the end of the year under report, 15 active volunteers working in its various institutions and in all 462 members. The Society conducts and manages the M. T. B. Arts College, the Sarvajanik High School, the Jain High School, three middle Schools in Surat, Katargam and Deehan and has organised a Teachers' Training Class this year.

The total assets of the Society amount to Rs. 14,55,176-0-5 and the annual expenditure of its various institutions amounts to a total of Rs. 1,73,195-10-7.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. K. H. Desai pointed out that on account of the picketing at the College-gate last year, the College had suffered very much in its numbers, which involved a heavy loss of about Rs. 17,000. The Government grant continued to be the same, viz., Rs. 12,598 in the case of the M. T. B. Arts College and was reduced in the case of two High Schools conducted by the Society by about Rs. 200 each. On account of the financial stringency all round, the Society had to increase its fees slightly during the present year and a new building had to be hired to meet the growing needs of the Sarvajanik High School.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas was re-elected President.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

Union's Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 17.

The Superintendent of Police has notified the offer of a reward of Rs. 500/ to the person who gives information to bring the offenders to book who committed mischief and caused damaged on the 9th instant by cutting about 900 size yarn beams and some belts in the Vishnu Mill Weaving Department. Police are vigorously carrying on investigations, but no one is traced as yet.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Of the three persons arrested during the last month in connection with the Sholapur Police Murder case in which four youths have already been sentenced to death Mari Swami and Bassappa Rajure are now released on bail with a surety for Rs. 1,500 and 2,000 respectively.

As resolved and requested by the city Municipality to lend the services of a Revenue Officer for a period of about four months, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to 200, to revise some papers and important correspondence, the Government has now placed the services of Mr. V. G. Dandekar, Extra Head-Karkun at the disposal of the Sholapur Municipality.

MILL-STRIKE.

The Sholapur mill-strike has fizzled out and almost all the workers are now attending to their work except a few hundred who are turned out.

The Union yesterday issued a statement that owing to some petty grievances promised to be removed, no doubt, more than 80 per cent of the striker-workers have resumed their work, but they should agitate and "down tools" once again till all of their former demands are granted.

It is reported that the strikers have continued their work simply to get their pay generally given between 15th and 20th of the month and have no mind to work further.

G. K. UNION & SIMPLEX MILLS

Difference Between Management And Men

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The Agents of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., write:—

The lightning strike which took place in the above mill on July 22nd, has been the subject of conversations between the management and the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for the past two weeks. All the grievances of the labour have been satisfactorily settled between the Union officials and the management.

The only point where agreement was not arrived at, was in the matter of a demand by the Union that the management should allow collection of Union subscriptions inside the Mill compound. This condition the management were unable to accept, and they suggested to the Union that this matter be left over for negotiations with the Mill-owners' Associations as it was a matter which concerned the whole industry in Bombay.

The Union refused to accept this proposal, and the management, therefore, notified the Union that they would open the Mill on Friday morning, and gave an undertaking that they would implement all the points agreed upon between them and the Union in the matter of the various grievances put up by the labour.

LATE MR. JAGANNATH SHUNKERSETT.

A public meeting to honour the memory of the late Mr. Jagannath Shunkersett will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Nagindas Tribhovandas Master will preside.

tember.

Calcutta.—Mr. D. R. Sahni, of Rawalpindi, has left Calcutta for Bombay en route to England where he will join the Royal Veterinary College, London. Mr. Sahni was a promising student of the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, and will be the first Indian to join the Royal Veterinary College in London.—A.P.

DOCTORS ! Please Patronise SWADESHI & QUALITY

LADCO'S

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

LYSOL, KRYSOL (Liquid Antiseptic Soap)

Pioneer & Premier In India.

Available at all chemists.

Agents:— Lavchand Varajdas & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

SHAH & CO. P. O. Box 2119, BOMBAY 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

August 20.

Hakkai Maru, Tomura, Kobe.
Tokushima Maru, Toniguchi, Kobe.
Castalia, Mathews, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.

Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Sultania, Ternel, Rangoon,
Salabangka, Jones, Java.

LOADING.

August 20.

Steamer Nuerimba for Rangoon
Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranpura is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 5th inst., a general cargo and 135 passengers.

S S Hakkai Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Hakkai Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Tokushima Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer Castalia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sultania:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Sultania will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Salabangka:—The T M Coy's steamer Salabangka is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers, and hence she will sail for Java on the same day with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, August 20.

S S Jalapalaka: Agents: S S N Co.; from Bassein:—36338 bags rice, 1000 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin:—74 bales senna leaves, 170 bales cotton yarn, 50 bags palmyra roots, 30 bags oorid husk dust.

From Cochin:—9 bales mats.

S S Jalaputra; Agents: S S N Co.; from Calcutta:—15 cases white metal, 250 mangs empty drums, 203 tons Bengal coal, 40 bales jute twine, 10 cases stationery.

From Tuticorin:—20 bags teadust, 40 bales cotton yarn, 10 bags oorid husk dust.

S S Sirsa; Agents: M M & Co.; from Karachi:—77 bags gram, 70 bags gram flour, 35807 bags wheat, 50 bags H H flour, 208 bags S B bran.

From Port Okha:—5995 bags cement.

S S Gandara; Agents: M M & Co.; from Calcutta:—4833 bags rice, 2498 tons coal, 5490 bags tea, 2190 bales gunnies, 70 H twine, 283 bales jute twine, 173 bales paper, 25 cases cardamoms, 21 cases betel-nuts, 45 cases chillies, 74 cases hardware, 25 cases pepper, 70 cases fans, 40 cases porcelain ware, 150 cases medicine, 107 drums coal-pitch, 4382 bundles pipes, 996 drums paint, 64 drums Paraffin wax.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 20.

S S Masula; for London:—7 bales wool raw, G N Joshi; 2000 cwt. groundnut cakes, M Bhuta & Co.; 3000 cwt. groundnut cakes K M Nathoo; 1000 cwt. groundnut cakes and 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, W T Suren.

For Havre:—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Malwa; for London:—2 bales woollen carpets, B Mehdi; 1 bale animal skin, K Lalbhai; 24 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets, F Dil; 2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co; 80 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 125 cwt. linseed, A Govindji; 31 bales animal skin, I Faizulla.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For New York:—2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co; 8 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.

For Izmir:—6 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

S S Arabia, for Geneva:—2000 cwt castor seed and 5200 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 25 cwt. gum olibanum, E Valimahomed; 179 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—500 cwt. linseed, K M Nathoo; 70 cwt. poppy seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—41 bales wool raw, G Jeewanmal; 31 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 247 bales wool raw, R Veerchand, 205 bales wool raw, V Oomersey.

For Manchester:—30 bales cotton raw, Tulshan & Co; 200 tons castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S Hakkai Maru, for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Tokushima Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Borneo Maru, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

ARMY RETRENCHMENT

Sub-Committee's Interm Report To Be Ready By 1st Sept.

SIMLA, August 19.

The following communique is issued:—

The Army Sub-Committee on Retrenchment have postponed their intended visit to Lahore and Rawalpindi this week, in order to continue their examination of witnesses at Army Headquarters, so as to be in a position to issue the interim report before the Legislative Assembly meets. Two of the members, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. E.G. Benthall, have left to attend the Round Table Conference, but before their departure, the Committee held a full discussion of the subjects already covered by their enquiry.

During the last week, the Committee heard evidence from the Director of Medical Services and the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on Army Medical Administration and Medical Stores Depots. The Quarter-Master General also gave evidence upon Remounts and Farms Departments and veterinary services, and the Auditor-General, upon certain aspects of Military Accounts, and the Finance Committee also prepared questionnaires on the Royal Indian Marine and the Military Engineering Service. In the course of the next ten days, they propose to take evidence upon Cantonment administration, inspection, relations between the Directorate of Contracts and the Indian Stores Department, army education and schools of instruction, Royal Air Force and military works. They will then spend some days on the preparation of an interim report which, it is hoped, will be completed by 1st September.—A.P.

PLANTERS PLEAD FOR PROTECTION

Need For Remission Of Tax On Rubber Estates

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

The three days' session of the South India Planters' Conference concluded to-day, the deliberations being mostly in the Committee. Resolutions were adopted stressing (1) the need for remission of landtax on rubber estates having regard to the present economic plight of the industry, (2) the necessity of an increase of duty on imported tea, with a view to help the Indian Tea Industry through the present grave crisis and (3) the need for exemption of copper sulphate, imported for agricultural purposes from customs duty, in view of the importance of encouraging the suppression of Agricultural pests. The Conference expressed gratitude to the Government of India for prohibiting the import of raw coffee from outside.

Tribute of praise for his tactful and happy conduct of the business of the present session was paid to Mr. C. R. T. Congrave who was re-elected Chairman with the same Executive Committee for the ensuing year. —A. P.

POONA ART EXHIBITION OPENED

POONA, Aug. 20.

Before a distinguished gathering the Seventh Poona Art Exhibition was opened at the Council Hall last night at 9/30 by Lady Hotson in the absence, owing to indisposition, of H. E. Sir Ernest Hotson. In all there were 262 exhibits. The general standard of art in water colours has very much improved this year. There were few exhibits in oils, but a prominent picture by Mr. M.R. Acharekar won the Gold Medal. Among other oil paintings were the rural paintings of Mr. S. H. Godbole and portraiture of Mr. N. R. Sardesai. In water colours there were fine specimens by Mrs. Mackie and Mr. J. N. Rustumji.

After the opening ceremony Sir G. B. Pradhan and Sir Rustom Vakil were 'at home' to the guests.

This morning at 11 the Governor was at the Exhibition and spent about half an hour inspecting the exhibits with which he was much pleased.—A. P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GAMBLING.

Kathiawar Youth Leaguers Busy

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 19.

It is learnt that the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal is going to launch a vigorous campaign of picketing foreign toys and gambling during Gokulashtami Holidays in many places of Kathiawar. Due to the remarkable success that was attained last year, The workers have become ready and vigorous propaganda is going on in many places of Kathiawar to check the public from taking to gambling. The volunteers, are going to preach Swadeshism and prohibition. The youth Leaguers of Dhrangadhra, Limbdi, Aureli, Dhandhuka, Rajkot, Wadhwan City and other places are equally enthusiastic.

MR. G. K. DEVADHAR

An Appreciation.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Born on the 21st of August, 1871, Mr. G.K. Devadhar, completes his sixtieth year to-day; and his numerous friends and admirers are engaged in celebrating his Diamond Jubilee to-day in Poona, at the Seva Sadan Headquarters—the place of his main activity. It would, therefore, not be inappropriate to briefly allude here to a few salient features in his life.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

At the outset, it may be stated that Mr. Devadhar's family hails from an obscure village, named Khol, in the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri District. Born of a poor parentage, Mr. Devadhar has had to fight against tremendous odds in his scholastic as well as College career. He manifested his high intellectual powers—and especially his strong and unfailing memory—even in the primary and secondary stage of his education and it would be no exaggeration to say that he accomplished his College course mainly upon his own resources. It is said that in order to defray his College expenses he had to accept private tuitions. One can well imagine what an amount of strain—both mental and physical—it must have entailed on the young man at that stage. Thus Mr. Devadhar is essentially a self-made man in the truest sense of the word.

INFLUENCE THAT MOULDED HIM.

Mr. Devadhar obtained his M.A. Degree in the year 1904. We find him as poor a man as he was on the threshold of his career. And to what can we attribute this spirit in him that made him consecrate his life to the country's social welfare instead of treading into the beaten path that so many others prefer to follow? It seems he imbibed the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism from the great teachers that it was his good fortune to have—teachers like Agarkar and Gokhale, Tilak and Apte. The seed sown by these selfless men thrived in congenial soil; and we find to-day the full-grown tree giving us a substantial harvest of fruit.

GANDHIJI'S APPRECIATION.

But it would be doing sheer injustice to the Social Workers of his emminence who devote themselves wholly and solely to social uplift of the masses, thereby leaving the field of politics entirely free for persons who are eager to advance the Nation's cause 'politically'. It would certainly be a suidical policy to differentiate between the work of a Social Reformer and a Political Reformer to the detriment of the former. The field for National Regeneration is not at all restricted, and all sorts of Reformers—Political, Social, industrial and others—have abundent scope for their respective activities. In this connection it is gratifying and encouraging to learn that Mahatma Gandhi has no hesitation in appreciating Mr. Devadhar's services and conveying him his blessings, though he does not see eye to eye with Mr. Devadhar in political matters. All well-wishers of Mother India—in whatever part of the country they might be staying at this moment and to whatever school of politics they might being—will join, I am sure, Mr. Devadhar's friends and admirers, assembled in Poona to celebrate his Diamond Jubillee; and pray with them for his long life and sound health.

—:o:—

DENOUEMENT IN TRAGEDY OF BREACHES

((Continued from page 4).

between Congress representatives and Government officers which is being carried on where necessary. To this I see no objection."

In practice too Congress co-operation was accepted and even welcomed. The coercive measures adopted in Bardoli and the obstinate refusal of the Governor of Bombay to grant relief, now supported by the Central Government, and evidently by Downing Street and Whitehall, came as a painful surprise. But let me resume the summary.

SECOND STAGE

Gandhiji himself went to Borsad and Bardolli and waited on the local officials who accepted Congress intervention and even thanked him for his and his co-workers' co-operation. We will not inflict on the reader the voluminous correspondence that took place in the course of this co-operation; but two letters which seemed to accept Gandhiji's position may be quoted in this note. Thus in his letter of June 8th Surat Collector said: "I am so glad people are being asked to pay whatever they can and will be grateful for every help. I need hardly assure you that those who really cannot will not be asked to pay, if they show to the local authorities that they have paid as much as they can." Mr. Perry's readiness to co-operate was more emphatic. He had issued notices of coercion in several cases but on Gandhiji's placing the whole Congress position before him and offering the wholehearted co-operation of his co-workers, he wrote on the 23rd of May: "All notices issued or ordered to be issued under the Land Revenue Code in the 33 villages in Borsad Taluka of which you have sent me a list have been cancelled. I hope it will not be necessary to issue any now in this Taluka, but there is a doubt about Ras. But notices will not be issued against any of the 33 villages without you or your local representative being informed." The affairs in Bardoli were far from smooth, however, and in one of his letters to Mr. Kothawala, Gandhiji said: "But I make an offer. Let there be an informal arbitration appointed to examine the cases and wherever people are found really capable of making payments without having to borrow or sell their belongings they should pay." This had no response, except in the form of an issue of coercive processes. On this Gandhiji deputed the writer of this note to see Mr. Kothawala. At this interview which took place on the 9th of July Mr. Kothawala undertook to do several things, one of which was to furnish the Bardoli workers with names of those who in his opinion deserved these notices and thus give the workers an opportunity to ask those who could to pay up and to submit representations on behalf of those who were unable to pay. Mr. Kothawala did furnish one such list, with encouraging results, but then he said to Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya he could furnish no more lists as he had orders from higher authorities not to do so. Gandhiji himself had an interview with him and he said that his understanding with me had not found favour with the higher authorities. After this Gandhiji went to Simla.

This second Simla visit represents a further stage in the Congress co-operation with Government. It will be remembered that there was not only this land revenue matter but countless other matters arising out of the Settlement on which Gandhiji had found it difficult to obtain satisfaction from Provincial Governments. When he found that the central Government also repeatedly failed, he wrote to Mr. Emerson 'suggesting' the appointment of an arbitration board. (I say 'suggesting' and not 'demanding,' because if satisfaction could be had no arbitration would be necessary.) (Nos. 16 and 17). A negative reply had already been received on the eve of the departure for Simla (No. 18) and as an alternative to the appointment of the arbitration board a list of cases of breach—the third catalogue submitted, though by no means exhaustive but illustrative and referred to as "charge sheet" in H. E. the Viceroy's letter of the 31st July (No. 23)—was submitted to Mr. Emerson. Whilst at Simla Gandhiji continued to receive telegrams from Sardar Vallabhbhai of police raids on Bardoli villages and recovery of money through coercive and repressive measures. That again pushed the arbitration question to the forefront, but in his final interview with the Viceroy, Gandhiji went down a step and met Government half way by suggesting the appointment of an impartial tribunal, not to decide all cases of fact, but all cases of law and interpretation of the clauses of the Settlement. This request was conveyed in a letter (No. 19) which shows the number of points on which there was a dispute about the very meaning of the clauses of the Settlement. This second visit was thus far from reassuring (No. 21).

THIRD STAGE

On return to Bardoli from Simla he found that the things had been worse there than he had imagined and so he wrote that letter to Mr. Kothawala (No. 24) which is the first letter in the series published by Government. Government of India in reply earnestly desired that Gandhiji should take no precipitate action. In reply Gandhiji said he would not only not take any precipitate action but no action without informing Government (Nos. 25-26). This ultimately led to the visit to Poona where Gandhiji was given by Mr. Maxwell copy of the personal and private letter addressed to Gandhiji by H. E. the Viceroy. (No. 23) Perhaps the talk was to be in the light of the liberal spirit of the letter, and so it was, since Gandhiji returned from Poona not at all disappointed. There he found waiting for him Mr. Emerson's letter (No. 20) refusing the arbitration even on the narrow issue. But Gandhiji hoped against hope. He did not want to break, even in spite of this refusal, as he expected that the Bombay Government would send a satisfactory reply in the light of H. E. the Viceroy's assurance. It was this letter from the Bombay Government restating the old issue raised by Mr. Garrett in April—"Neither the Government nor the Collector have ever accepted the position that the collection of land revenue should be dependent on the advice of the Congress"—that proved the decisive factor in the third and the last stage of the negotiations. It was contrary to expectation, so contrary to the spirit and promises held out during the Poona conversations. It will be remembered that Gandhiji's last request for an impartial inquiry into the Bardoli collections (if no refund could be given) narrows the original issue down to this particularly local one, so far only as the participation in the R.T.C. was concerned, not because the original position was erroneous or altogether given up, but because he was desperately anxious "to agree with his adversary quickly" and to go to London, leaving the rest to his colleagues."—"Young India."

STORY OF A BROKEN PACT.

((Continued from page 4).

and Congressmen, reckless charges against them and in some instances even false allegations.

If it is said in answer that the Congress has done no better and that it has also committed breaches of the Settlement it will be an unfair charge to make, for the simple reason that wherever breaches have been brought to my notice immediate satisfaction or explanation has been given. The Congress would welcome an impartial investigation any day of all the charges that can be laid at its door and the Provincial Governments have not hesitated to take proceedings against Congressmen wherever they have thought it necessary.

My counter charge is that in many cases prosecutions have been persecutions, as for instance in the cases falling under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. This is the section dealing with disaffection. Now, disaffection has been taken to mean absence of active affection or loyalty. Hence anyone who is neutral is guilty of disaffection. I must confess that every Congressman is even by reason of his creed guilty of sedition and he did not become less so by reason of the Settlement. The Settlement never contemplated that the Congress should alter its goal and its goal is to destroy the existing system of government and to replace it by a wholly national government. But I must not prolong this discussion of the Congress position.

BREACH ON BARDOLI ISSUE.

If the Congress was unworthy of confidence, or if its demand was distasteful or unacceptable to the British Government, the Settlement should not have been entered into. Further if the Congress by any action on its part proved itself unworthy of confidence the Settlement should have been repudiated. Either would have been an honest course. But to have commenced with distrust hardly when the ink had dried on the paper on which the Settlement was written was and still is difficult for me to understand. In spite however of my belief that Provincial Governments had committed serious breaches of the Settlement I was prepared, so far as my departure for London was concerned, to be satisfied merely with securing relief in the matter of the Bardoli collections under coercion, and there too, my submission was either to grant a refund of the collections so made or to have an impartial open inquiry so as to enable me to show that payments were in the vast majority of cases forced from the people, although they were unable to pay and therefore under the Settlement entitled to refund. The matter would certainly not have ended there because the Working Committee would have been bound to press for redress in all the other cases. This evidently was too much for the Government and therefore they decided to break on Bardoli.

The inference I have drawn from the conduct of Provincial Governments is that the members of the Civil Service who have the running of the provinces in their hands were really unwilling that I should proceed to London. Had they desired otherwise it was open to them as it is open to them even now, to make the way clear for me by treating the Congress as worthy of their trust and respect and therefore giving it satisfaction through an impartial enquiry where their decisions could not be accepted by the Congress.

BARDOLI, THE ACID TEST.

It has been said that in concentrating upon matter of detail I have missed the opportunity of helping decisions on matters of higher interest. I do not look at the two things separately. The Government of India is but part of a whole imperial scheme. It reflects the position at the Centre. The centre is, therefore, very like the Government of India and if the latter is not ready to recognise the right of India to govern herself unfettered by any control from outside the Centre is not likely to think or do otherwise and the closest association with the Government of India during the past four months has left on me the impression that the Civil Service is not ready to recognise the right of India to full freedom. I have got too great a regard for their ability, powers of organisation and their influence on British public opinion to think that without their whole-hearted co-operation and blessing a humble person like me could possibly get anything from London. Therefore, till members of that service are converted there is no scope for the Congress to enter upon negotiations for full freedom. It must go through further suffering however costly the process may be. Bardoli therefore was for me the acid test. It was designed to gauge the Civilian temper. Looked at in that light it was not a small thing even as the magnetic needle on an indicator is not a small thing.

Madras.—It is understood that the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee at its meeting on Wednesday adopted a resolution condemning violence of every kind and all direct or indirect encouragement or approval of such acts. The Committee resolved to celebrate the Flag Day on the last Sunday of this month by hoisting the new national flag.—A. P.

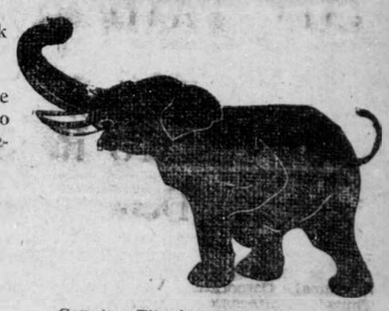
Lahore, August 19.—A meeting to condemn the agitation against the Kashmir administration was held last night under the auspices of the Arya Swarajya Sabha, when some prominent Sikhs and Hindus as also some Muslim speakers addressed the audience disapproving of the activities of certain bodies brought into being to carry on the Kashmir agitation.—A.P.

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.



Specify

ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER

always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.

BOMBAY AGENTS: **KILLICK NIXON & Co.**

Please mention this paper when replying.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

Its Design And Dimensions

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Ever since the acceptance of the new National Flag by the A. I. C. C. there have been numerous functions of Flag hoisting and Flag salutation all over the City of Bombay. Prabhat Pheries have also changed their old Flags for the new ones.

It has been brought to our notice that in very many places, the National Flag used by the people has been found defective in its design and dimensions. As on the coming 30th, "Flag Day" is going to be observed all over India and we propose to distribute thousands of Flags and Flag button holes, it is necessary that the public should know what exactly the new Flag is in its resign, dimensions and colours, so that there should be no mistake about our National Flag. Following is the technique of the new Flag:—

COLOURS: HORIZONTAL STRIPES.

Kesari (saffron)—Top.
White—Centre.
Green—Bottom.

INTERPREATION OF COLOURS.

Kesari stands for Courage and Sacrifice.
White stands for Peace and Truth
Green stands for Faith and Chivalry.
Charkha stands for the hope of Masses.

DESIGN.

Charkha to be printed in dark blue in the centre of the white stripe with the spindle towards the Flag Staff.

DIMENSIONS.

In the proportion of 3 to 2.

We have to request the public to use such Flags alone as are made according to the technique.

JAPTI OPERATIONS IN IN SHIKARPUR

Cooking Utensils Attached.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 20.

Severe coercive measures are reported again from Shikarpur Taluk, Mysore State, notwithstanding the assurance given by the Deputy Commissioner. Attachments were carried out in Sunnadakop Tadasanahalli and Mallenahalli last week. In Mallenhalli, buffalows, cows, oxen and cooking utencils were attached on the 16th, thus making the life of the agriculturists specially in this cultivating season unbearable. Great hardship prevails.

Mr. M. N. Tembe, Editor of "Rajahansa" a vernacular daily of Dharwar breathed his last on Tuesday night. His premature death deeply is mourned by all.

SOLVING DISPUTE BETWEEN VATICAN AND FASCISM

Mediators Busy Behind Scenes.

LONDON Aug. 20.

Rome.—Considerable progress has been made towards the solution of the recent dispute between the Vatican and fascism. Although no over action has been taken, mediators have been busy behind scence. There is every hope that when Ministerial activities are resumed after holidays these unofficial steps will warrant the reopening of diplomatic negotiations. It is significant that the Pope, this morning, gave a lengthy audience to Father Cacchiventuri the former Secretary-General of Jesuits, who has been acting as Mediator between the Vatican and Italian Government —Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

IN THE ABSENCE OF BUYING PRICES FINDING ITS LEVAL. .....

Upward Reaction Will Attract Hedge Selling

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Although the weekly weather report issued yesterday left the U. S. Agricultural Department was slightly unfavourable, cotton prices declined owing to utter absence of buying. After the last Bureau Report Liverpool market declined 100 points but New York market refused to respond and ruled unduly steady but now it is gradually going down. Of course owing to the existence of short interests, there may be some upward reaction but all advancing markets will meet with increased hedge selling and ultimately lower levels are bound to be reached before the bulk of the crop is marketed. The New York cotton futures market was weak yesterday on the absence of buying while selling was stimulated by unfavourable spot demand and favourable crop conditions. The market closed at a decline of 23 to 22 points and Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 6.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 20 to 21 points and Spot Cotton prices were reduced 22 points to 6.34c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 10 points. There was some continental selling with off-take principally by trade calling. Rather more business was in evidence and the market closed at a decline of 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 3.64 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 5 points and Egyptian prices closed unchanged to 8 points down.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 32 to 14 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report states that the week has been decidedly cool, especially in the central sections, with the rainfall heavy and unfavourable in some of the east Gulf districts and parts of the north-eastern belt and locally elsewhere. Except for retardation of growth by reason of the coolness and too much moisture in some sections and unfavourable dryness in parts of the western belt, the crop continued to

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 6.75—.07 Lowest 6.58—.24.

N. Y. December Highest 6.96 (10-55 a.m.) Lowest 6.81 (2-23 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cables:—

"Market affected more by absence of buying power than pressure to sell, hedging now on will become greater."

"Continue to expect lower prices, eventually, although we ought to have some reaction, due to oversold condition of the market."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"American cables new low level creating more bearish sentiment."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

"Disappointing Stock Market, more favourable crop news accentuating bearish sentiment."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-20 a.m.: Liverpool: Increased Continental selling, stoploss orders being reached, poor offtake.

12-44 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt and Western belt; weather cooler.

12-45 p.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Weather in Central Texas hot and dry, heavy deterioration, weevils increasing opening prematurely shedding, yield prospects same as last year.

3.47 p.m.: New York: Wall St. and Commission houses selling, narrow market. Trade is buying at limits.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Slightly unfavourable:

Reuter's cable: New York market was weak on the absence of buying, while selling was stimulated by unfavourable spot demand and favourable crop conditions.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERECE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 3.79.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 148/ equal 3.36.

Difference 43 points equal Rs. 19/

New York May (Close) 7.26 equal 3.63.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 148/ equal 3.36.

Difference 27 points equal Rs. 12/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool Close) Oct. 38., May 31 (American points.)

make rather satisfactory development.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 19.

October	6.59	—.23
December	6.81	—.22
January	6 91	—.22
March	7.08	—.23
May	7.26	—.23
Middling Spot	6.50	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 19.

October	6.60	—.20
December	6.81	—.21
Middling Spot	6.34	—.22

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 19.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	6.74
January	7.04
March	7.24

New York, Noon Call:—

October	6.70
January	7.02
March	7.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	Opening.	Closing.
July		
August		3.49 —.08
September		3.51 —.08
October	3.56	3.56 —.08
November		3.58 —.08
December		3.63 —.08
January	3.67	3.68 —.08
February		3.73 —.08
March	3.77	3.78 —.08
April		3.82 —.08
May	3.86	3.86 —.08
June		3.89 —.08
July		3.92 —.08
August		3.95 —.08
Middling Spot		3.64 —.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Estimated Spot Sales 5.000 bales.

Sales for Export 300 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 400 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	2.98
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.13
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.28
Oomra, Good	2.66
Oomra, Fully Good	2.81
Oomra, Fine	2.96
Bengal, Good	2.61
Bengal, Fully Good	2.71
Bengal, Fine	2.81
Scinde, Fully Good	2.71
Scinde, Fine	2.81
Scinde, Superfine	2.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 19.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

September	5.17
October	5.32
November	5.47
January	5.65
March	5.83
May	6.01
July	6.17
F.G.F., Spot	5.50

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. sh. 3/11d. 3/8d. Up.

Dec. sh. 4/0 5/8d. 3/8d. Up.

Mar. sh. 4/3 1/4d. 1/4d Up.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 48 3/4—1/8.

Dec. dol. 52 3/4.

March dol. 55 5/8 1/8 Up.

LONDON LINSEED.

August. £

Sept. £8/2/6

Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

October 11.53—8.

November 11.64—7.

Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sept./Dec. sh. 14/7 1/2d. 1 1/2d. Up.

Jan/April sh. 15/7 1/2d. 1 1/2d. Up.

Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 1.39-3.

Dec. 1.36—2.

March 1.37—4.

Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

"Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports and the strength of outside markets; but later declined partially on realising. Closed barely steady.

STOCKS & SHARES

SUDDEN COLLAPSE IN VALUES

Operators Nervous On Political News.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The share market reached a state of crisis and prices suddenly collapsed. Various rumours of adverse political developments in this created considerable nervousness among operators. There was heavy long liquidation and short selling but towards the close some profit taking rallied prices. Mill shares have reached new low levels and fall in the prices of cotton is reported to cause heavy losses to mills. The continuous decline in the prices of commodity prices is bound to impoverish masses and this will ultimately tell on general trade and industry. There is no knowing as to when the depression will stop and even low prices do not justify any confidence. The situation is becoming

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 677; 70; 75; 56; 65.

Century 207; 183; 90; 89

Colaba 77, 71

Crescent 42

Fazul 307; 3; 283; 82

Indore 323

Madhowji N. 12

Nagpur 302; 278; 302; 285; 87

New Great 112, 97, 101

Pearl 173; 70; 66; 55; 61

Simplex 47; 45

Swadeshi 243; 28

Burma 348; 45; 33; 22; 33

Hydro 104-6; 3; 4-1

Tram 98-2; 97-12

Deff. 275

Ord. 18-8; 16-14; 17-4.

Bundi 12

Indian 132, 23-25

Katni Ord. 142; 45

Alcock 200

Pearls to Rs. 161/4. Burma shares were sold as low as Rs. 321/12 when short covering hardened prices to Rs. 331/4. In cash section there was no business. Some scattered business was done in Imperial Bank shares at Rs. 855/-. Tata Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 17/4.

Messrs. Mehta Vakil & Co., in their report state.

A state of panic prevailed in the share market to-day due to a rupture between the Government and the Congress and insistant lower cotton advices. The start was a little lower than the last close, but as the session wore on weakness developed in the absence of buyers and rates dropped all round.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report observe as under:—

"Panicky state of affairs prevailed through out the day. Values of all shares suffered a precipitus drop owing to various sorts of rumours aficat in the market. These disturbing rumours were spread from one place to the other like wild fire and there was not a scrip which did not suffer a fall. Even Bombay Dyeings which are firmly held by a certain operator gave way. Most of the speculative anxious every day and calls for square accounts. The market opened a little lower but later on developed into considerable weakness and a feeling of panic prevailed and prices recorded sharp declines. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 672/8 and after declining to Rs. 655/- closed at Rs. 665/-. Fazal shares collapsed to Rs. 285/- and closed at Rs. 292/8 Centuries were depressed to Rs. 189/6 and counters tumbled down to an unprecedented low level."

MILLS.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	252-8
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95.0
250	Bombay Dyeing	665
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	189-6
500	Central India P.	403-12
100	Central India	287-8
100	Colaba	71-4
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	42-8
250	Currim.	50
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	40
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0.3-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-6
250	Fazulbhoy	292-8
100	Finlay	65-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	91-14
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	323-12
250	Jamshed	3.0
50	Kasturchand	7-8
100	Khatau	70-10
100	Kohinoor	100
250	Laxmi	700
100	Madhowji	12-8
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	350
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	101-4
100	New City	50
250	Pabani	90
250	Pearl	101-4
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1620
250	Simplex	45
100	Swan	65-0
100	Swadeshi	228/12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	19-6
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1265-0
1000	Western	685

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	64
50-25	Central	13/14
£10-5	Eastern	65-12
500	Imperial	855
500-125	Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50	India	74
5	Union	3.0-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	125
100	Katni 1st P.	103-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40	Katni Def.	620
100	Katni	145
10	Punjab P.	8-3
10	Punjab	6-7
100	Shahabad	146-14

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-13
15	New India	15
200-100	Oriental	1685
10	Vulcan	5-3

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	99-6
1000	Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000	Andhra Valley	550
50	Bom. Tram P.	83
50	Bom. Tram.	97-13
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100	Tata Hydro	104-1
1000	Tata Power P.	1095
1000	Tata Power	375

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100	Amritsar Patti	100
100	Central Province	70-8
100	Dho. Barramati	85
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	50
500	Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	115
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	36-8
30	Tata Steel D.	275
75	Tata Steel	17-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	200
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250	Bom. Steam	165
50	Bom. Telephone	37-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-3
125	Bom. Burma Old	333-12
50	Bom. Burma New	118-12
100	Ind. Bleaching	125
15	Scindia	5-5
3-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	56-14-3
5	p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
	Bombay, Aug. 20.	
Receipts to date		
19-8-31	60000	294000
Receipts Yesterday		
19-8-31	4000	20000
Exports to date		
19-8-31	82000	162000
Stock at Ports		
14-8-31	2748000	1636000
Stock Interior Towns		
14-8-31	752000	542000
Stock Liverpool		
14-8-31	941000	709000
Visible Supply		
14-8-31	4936000	3059000
Quantity in Sight		
14-8-31	42000	210000
Quantity out of Sight		
14-8-31	283000	243000

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

It being tender day, 100 Bales were tendered against Broach J./A. Contract. So far total tenders are 21,700 Bales.

Coal 212

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Bales
Khandesh	110
Farsi/Nugger	30
Central Provinces	121
Dhollera	82
Rajputana	45
Broach	104
Westerns/Northerns	2
Persians	31
Egyptians	330
East Africans	1 953
Cotton	3,172
	Cwts.
Wheat	31.338
Linseed	673
Rape, Rai & Mustards	826
Gingellyseeds	87
Groundnuts	15 091
Castorseeds	2.396
Rice	1,425
Cottonseeds	3,096
Mowraseeds	231
Gram	301
	Tons.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10.
ANOTHER GREAT SUPER ATTRACTION

The "Devil-May-Care" Star in another Singing Triumph!
RAMON NOVARRO IN IN GAY MADRID
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
DASHING ROMANCE—FIERY PASSIONS—LILTING SONGS
THE GAY ABANDON OF STUDENT LIFE IN SANTIAGO.
LAUREL AND HARDY in HOOSE GOW.
TWO REEL TALKING COMEDY
BOOK NOW—AT S. ROSE & CO. LTD. (NO EXTRA CHARGE)

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Another new low level was reached to-day in sympathy with Easier New York advices. Broach A/M. opened at Rs 147/8 and declined to Rs. 145/4 on heavy selling influenced by unfavourable Political news. All the markets in the city displayed panicky conditions. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 8 points. Later on Liverpool was reported 1 point lower and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 134/4
Broach A/M. 147/12
Oomra D/J. 129/8
Bengal D/J. 114/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

August	107.90—4.80
Nov.	103.30—4.00
Feb.	105.30—3.30

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	5	0
Silver Ready	43	6	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	0	0
Silver 2nd "	42	12	0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

100 Ralli Bros. Palej 133 1/2.

104 Shapurji Bharoocha Anjar 136.

90 P. Chrystal & Co., Pandharpur 125 1/4.

113 Currimbhai Ujjain 12 off to Broach.

123 Currimbhai Ujjain 12 off to Broach.

20 Gokak Mill Dhuri 123.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 20.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Since 1st Sept.		
Khandesh	110	324,807
Central India		339,103
Barsi and Nagar	30	168,373
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,609
Berar	329	590,807
Central Provinces	121	373,478
Total Oomras	590	1,882,677
Dholera	32	281,350
N.-W. Provinces		93,552
Rajputana	45	53,109
Sind-Punjab		122,995
Broach	104	302,869
Coompta and Dharwar		93,168
Westerns-Northerns	2	49,015
Cocanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		42,618
Persian	61	1,328
American		138,249
Egyptian and African	2,288	326,534
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702
Total	3,172	3,388,187

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,057	588,537
Japan and China	900	1,840,195
Coast Ports		25,718
Up-country by Rail		222,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		42,967
Total	1,957	2,719,693

Quetta.—A sepoy named Kala Khan of 41st Infantry has been shot dead at Killa Saifulla by a local tribesman.—A. P.

The Traffic Superintendent, Calicut, S. I. Rly., wires under date 19th: Through running of trains on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway was resumed at 8-30 hours to-day. The No. 15 Up passenger was the first train to pass through.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-MORROW
The Beautiful Star In Her Most Thrilling Role!

Joan Crawford
will sweep you off your feet as Mary Turner, the girl who lived only for revenge, but then succumbed to Love, Greater than "The Trial of Mary Dugan!"
SAM WOOD PRODUCTION
DAISY
WITH ROBERT ARMSTRONG and MARIE PREVOST
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM BARONETCY

Trustees v. Crown Over Income-Tax Issue.

A reference to the Bombay High Court from Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, Commissioner of Income Tax in regard to the assessment of the Corporation styled "The Trustees of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy "to" super tax for 1928-29 came for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar who gave their decision in favour of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

The facts of this case briefly are as under: In 1911 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was created a Baronet. In 1913 an Act No. IV of 1913 was passed by the Governor General of India in Council called Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet Act 1913. This Act among other things provided for a perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of "The Trustees of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy," the trustees being the Accountant General of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the Baronet for the time being. Certain properties vaalued at 20 lacs were vested under the Act with the Trustees called Corporation. The Corporation were to pay all taxes and assessments in respect of the said hereditaments. The Corporation submitted a return of Income for 1928-29 signed by "Currimbhoy Ebrahim." According to that return Rs. 6485-13-0 were levied for income tax by the income tax officer. Thereafter the Income Officer assessed the Corporation Rs. 13,03614-0 as super tax.

A DISPUTE.

The super tax assessment was disputed on the ground that under the arrangement made in the preceding year 1927-28 income tax alone was payable by the Corporation and not super tax. An appeal was lodged before the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, who confirmed the super-tax assessment, stating that the alleged arrangement was in force for that particular year 1927-28 and that the Corporation prior to that had paid both the income tax and the super-tax and that the Baronetcy was a Corporation and therefore liable to income and super tax.

Against this order of the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax a reference was made to their Lordships. The question for their Lordships to decide was this: Was the Corporation correctly assessed to super tax for 1928-29 by the Income Tax Officer as per his order dated 11th March 1929 in view of the circumstances of the case and the provisions of section 40 and 55 of the Income Tax Act 1922?

Their Lordships decided in the affirmative.

The Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. J. Coltman, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the Corporation.

ECHO OF CONFERENCE BOYCOTT.

KARACHI, August 19.

Mr. Srikishendas H. Lulla, who was appointed to lead the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, to give evidence before the Sind Finance Enquiry Committee has declined the offer on the ground that the Committee is the creature of the Round Table Conference which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas representative of the All-India Federation of Chambers and Mr. Gandhi, representative of Congress had decided to boycott.—A.P.

Indian Medical Laboratory, Ltd.

The Indian Medical Laboratory is an old concern, manufacturing medicines and injections used largely by doctors in the Bombay Presidency especially in Gujrat. Its Board of Directors consists of well-known doctors and businessmen, Mr. S. A. Mukherji, M.B., the editor of the "Indian Medical Record" is an ex-Officio Director. The Laboratory has been lately enlarged to meet the demand for Swadeshi medicines, and the concern has been converted into a limited liability company with enlarged capital.

—:o:—

Benares.—In the mail dacoity case, the Sessions Judge of Benares, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the July, acquitted all four youths, namely, Ramdeva, Gorey, Laxmi and Jainarain, who were charged under Section 307 with assaulting postal employees. The court room was packed when judgment was delivered.—A. P.

Benares.—Police raided the office of the Benares Youth League at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, and carried out a vigorous search for an hour. Nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Corporation of Calcutta at a special meeting this evening confirmed its resolution of July 8, recording "its sense of grief at the execution of Dinesh Gupta" and defeated the motion of Mr. H. A. Luke to rescind it.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1931.

THE CHOICE BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Liberal Paper's Warning.

The "Leader" writes:—

The very clear statement of the position made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the interview he granted to a representative of the 'Leader' and which is printed elsewhere to-day must convince every open-minded man that on the merits of the case Mahatma Gandhi is indubitably in the right, that the Government of Bombay have done a grievous and unjustifiable wrong to the ryots of Bardoli and Borsad and that, therefore, it is an imperative moral obligation which the Government cannot escape for them to accede to the simple reasonable and eminently practical proposal that they should appoint a judge of the High Court to make an independent enquiry into the serious allegations against the Government's revenue officers. There is a precedent for such proceeding in what the Government of Bombay themselves under Sir Leslie Wilson did two years ago in the very taluka of Bardoli in respect of enhanced assessments against which there was a loud complaint. The report of the officer who conducted the enquiry was a complete vindication of the position taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of the ryots. Is it that the Government of Sir Ernest Hotson are less just-minded or less ready to accept tht probable result of an enquiry? This would be pitiful in the extreme. For the Government to have realized 96 per cent. of the revenue demand through the good offices of Mr Gandhi and his lieutenants without having to employ any pressure, to have subsequently come down upon the poor people with coercive processes to exact more from them, to have posted policemen inside and outside their houses in order that the coercion might be effective, to argue that the people were able to pay because to escape worse evils they borrowed and paid, to refuse a request for an independent enquiry on the arrogant plea 'that the collection of revenue did not 'depend upon Congress advice,' would be mean in any circumstances; it is nothing less than a huge disservice to the empire to persist in this attitude when the consequences to the empire of such obstinacy are incalculable.

The choice lies before the Government. Do they want one more campaign of organized civil disobedience—a campaign which Mahatma Gandhi promises will be 'more intensive and extensive' than last year's? Contrast the conditions that have prevailed since the 5th of March, 1931, with those that tortured this unhappy country during 11 preceding months. If like sensible men the Government answer the question in the negative it is up to them to prove the sincerity and earnestness of that attitude by showing not that they have not steeled their hearts against every appeal of justice and humanity; it is up to them to show that though Lord Irwin has departed the spirit of the statesmanlike settlement he made with the leader of the disobedience struggle is alive. May we not appeal to Lord Irwin's noble successor, a Liberal and reformer, not to be a party to the disastrous undoing of Lord Irwin's good work by a weak and uncritical acquiescence in official advice informed by the usual official prejudice, and to Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to fortify the Viceroy against bad advice tendered by men on the spot?

Government In The Wrong.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The one impression which a perusal of the correspondence between Mahama Gandhi on the one side and the Viceroy, the Secretary, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Ernest Hotson and other officials on the other will leave on the mind of any dispassionate reader is that on every single point in dispute between the Government and Mahatma Gandhi, the Mahatma was absolutely in the right and the Government absolutely in the wrong. The demand for an impartial arbitration board to go into matters in dispute between the Government and the Congress was implicit in the very idea of a settlement, and our only regret is that it was not made explicit at the time when the settlement was reduced to writing. The contention of the Mahatma that the Government could not be both a party to a dispute regarding the observance of the terms of the settlement and the ultimate judge was absolutely unanswerable "I claim for the Delhi Settlement," says the Mahatma in his reply to the "News-Chronicle" cable, "at least such a sanctity as is claimable for an ordinary contract. If for the purposes of this Settlement one contracting party can be both the prosecutor and the judge, it is not worth the paper on which it is written." There might be room for a difference of opinion as to how the board of arbitration should be constituted, but there was no getting out of the fact that as long as the truce existed it was necessary to have some impartial and independent authority somewhere to see that its terms were faithfully observed.

India Mistress Of Her Destiny

COIMBATORE, Aug. 16.

Interviewed on the Congress Working Committee's decision to boycott the R. T. C. and the published correspondence relating to it, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor, "The Zemindar" of Lahore, said: Mahatmaji's decision not to participate in the next session of the R. T. C. has confronted an expectant world, whose eyes are fixed on an awakened India with a situation wrought with grave possibilities, the developments of which no one can foresee. I have all along been of the opinion that India is master of her own destiny tnd no power can shape this destiny excepting her own valiant sons. Indian freedom shall come from Delhi and not from London, Mahatmaji as a party to the pact between him and Lord Irwin was the spokesman of the people who had to negotiate on equal terms with the people of Britain. This was taken for granted by the spokesmen of the British Government. The terms of the Pact were scrupulously observed on the side of India but there have been complaints against the violation of the terms of the Truce on the part of Provincial Governments. No one will say that the decision of the Working Committee was wrong. Any constitution of India framed, without the National Congress being a party to it, will be not worth the paper on which it is written. Let the invertebrate Moderates who pin their faith in London go on a pilgrimage to their political Mecca and see with their own eyes that it all ends in a fiasco.

But when all this is said and done I still hope that better counsels will prevail and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will give Mahatmaji just one chance to go to London and have his say. But if not silver lining appears at the last moment on the dark clouds which envelop the horizon I would still appeal to Mahatmaji to reconsider his decision, proceed to London, present his case on the spot and if his just and reasonable demands are not conceded it would be open to him to refuse to have anything to do with the Conference and return to India to local a nation to its appointed place in the comity of free nations of the world.—"Hindu."

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Patna Nationalist Muslims

Welcome Congress Formula.

The following is an amplified report of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Patna Nationalist Muslim Party was held on Friday the 31st July '31 after Maghrib prayers at 7 p.m. at Ismail Manzil, Guzari, Patna City.

The following members were present:—Khan Bahadur Nawab S. M. Ismail, Sir Ali Imam, Nawab Mobarak Ali, Maulana Abul Mohasin Mohammed Sajjad, Maulvi Syed Mohammed Hafiz, S. A. Karim, Syed Rashid Sajfad, Maulana Shah Ahmed Habib Nadwi, Moulvi Syed Shah Md. Uzair, Maulvi Syed Manzar Ali Nadwi, M Amir Ali Khan advocate, Maulvi Syed Hassan Arzoo, S. A. Jabbar, Nawab Syed Mohammed Mehdi, M.L.C. and S. M. Jalil.

Khan Bahadur Nawab S. M. Ismail president of the party occupied the chair, and called upon the secretary to read the report of the last meeting. Mr. S. M. Jalil read the report of the adjourned meeting held on 28th July. '31 which was confirmed by the House.

The following agenda was taken up first for consideration:—"To consider the question of the Muslim share in the future constitution of the country as propounded in the Faridpur conference and as suggested by the Congress Working Committee." After a keen and lively discussion lasting for about three mours the following resolution was passed by the House:—

"The Working Committee of the Patna Nationtlist Muslim Party welcomes the solutions of the Hindu-Muslim question as propounded by the Working Committee of the Indian Nationa Congress and accepts the formula subject to the following modifications and additions:—

1 That the franchise be not so extended, as to reduce a majority community to a position of minority or even of equality.

2 That 33 per cent of seats shall be reserved for the Mussalmans in the Central Legislature.

3 That religious and cultural safeguards shall furher be embodied in the constitution as suggested by the Jamaitul Ulema Hind.

4 That Sindh shall be separated from the presidency of Bombay and constituted into a separate province.

5 That residuary powers shall vest in the provinces.

6 That there shall be no change in the constitution relating to safeguards and fundamental rights unless 3/4th of the communoty concerned are in favour of it.

7 That no bill, resolution, motion or amendment regarding religious matters shall be moved, discussed or passed by any legislature if 3/4ths of the community affected thereby oppose the introduction, discussion or passing of such bill, resolution, motion or amendment.

With a vote of thanks to Khan Bahadur Nawab S. M. Ismail, president of the party, and Sir Syed Ali Imam the committee dispersed late at night."—"Indian Nation."

VICEROY GOES ON TOUR

How Bureaucratic Machinery Works.

The "Tribune" writes:—

It is characteristic of the form of Government under which we live that at a time when all the energies of the Government should be devoted to the restoration of that mutual understanding between the Government and the Congress which was established by the Delhi Settlement, but which official intransigence has all but killed during the last few days, the head of the Government of India should go on his monsoon tour. In other countries such an incident as the refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference would have brought the head of the Government back to his headquarters even if he was away at the time. In India the Viceroy actually leaves his capital unperturbed by the incident, leaving the mighty issues raised by the Mahatma's decision to take care of themselves! And yet it is the same official who has told us quite half a dozen times that he has accepted the onerous responsibility of the Viceregal office, at an age when most people would prefer to live in retirement, for no other or higher object except to implement the Delhi Settlement, so that India may take her rightful place among the self-governing Dominions. So easily do men forget their high professions in the cramping atmosphere of a bureaucratic Government!

A procession of Bombay's new graduates entering the Convocation Hall to receive their degrees and diplomas. (Inset). The Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor in their academic robes.

NOT A DEADLOCK OVER TRIFLES.

Madras Supports Mahatmaji's Bold Stand.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, August 17.

Presiding over a public meeting held at Triplicane yesterday, Mr. Satyamurthi made pointed references as to how the Government was trying to torpedo the Delhi Pact. Alluding to Gandhiji's demand for an Arbitration Board, he said that the question whether in constitutional theory a contract between a State and its subjects was possible or not, did not arise. When there was a complaint of breach of faith, it was reasonable that it should be examined by an independent tribunal. Some were saying that the matter was a small and insignificant one. Speaking in terms of money or in terms of the issues involved, he agreed that the actual differences were small. Then what he would submit was that the very smallness of the amount involved ought to suggest to this rich and powerful Government, if they had any imagination, not to let that small thing stand in the way of Gandhiji's going to London.

In many instances, Gandhiji himself acted as the tax-gatherer of the Government. Despite this, the Government resorted to coercive measures. The arguments used by the Government of Bombay were artless and unconvincing. They stated that if the peasants were unable to pay how did they pay. The truth of this statement could be examined only by an impartial tribunal.

SIR EARNEST HOTSON'S ATTITUDE.

There was a lack of human touch in Sir Ernest Hotson's letter and it showed the bureaucratic contempt for popular leaders and a desire to assert the authority of the Government, whether its action was right or wrong. They all knew that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was not liked by the high-brow Civilians and also by some of the Indian Members of the Executive Councils of the Provincial Governments including the Viceroy's Executive Council. They were waiting for an opportunity to break the Pact and it had been done now. That could be seen from the letters of Mr. Emerson wherein he had stated that; he could not concede the Congress claim to share the responsibility of the administration of the country. This was all the more glaring in view of the fact that in a short time the whole administration of the country will have to be done by Congressmen. Concluding, he said that the refusal of Gandhiji's request was a hasty and ill-considered action. It was not yet too late to retrieve the mistake committed.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Rajagopalachari speaking next said, that the complaint of the Congress was not about a comparatively trifling matter. Gandhiji could never give up the cause of the peasants who stood by him in the Satyagraha struggle. The object of the Provincial Government seemed to be to instil into the peasant a sense of defeat and thus weaken the Congress influence. Was not then Gandhiji right in saying that those peasants should not be allowed to be coerced by the Government servants? If the courage and faith of the peasants had been broken by Government where could Gandhiji find support after his return from England? Gandhiji was a man of truth and the speaker knew his case was just and unanswerable.

PEOPLES' PARTY IN C. P. COUNCIL

Ministry In a Quandary?

POSSIBILITY OF POWERFUL OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Aug. 20

It appears that Peoples' Party recently started in C. P. Council is gaining ground every moment. Its present strength is calculated to be 18 and it is almost certain that it will work in conjunction with the Nationalist Party. The two combined parties form a very powerful opposition block of 30 members, and if the Democratic Party is unable to assert itself in the matter of election of the Council President, the position of the Ministers seems to be shaky.

It is probable that in the event of a break-down of the present Ministry, the Peoples Party will try to take the reins of administration in its own hand. A meeting of the Peoples' Party will be held at Nagpur on 23rd inst., when leader and deputy leader will be elected.

PICKETING AT JALGAON

JALGAON, Aug. 19.
(By Mail.)

Picketing of nine shops which have not yet given an undertaking to the Congress Committee not to sell foreign cloth has commenced at Jalgaon. It is understood that the meeting of the Merchants' association will be held shortly to consider this question. The District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent visited the locality yesterday and also to-day.

Charge Of Inciting Police To Leave Service.

JALGAON, Aug. 19.

The case against Mr. Mir Shukrulla, a prominent Nationalist Muslim leader of Jalgaon before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, has now finished. The police alleged that Mir Shukrulla presiding at a public meeting at Chopda, asked policemen to leave Government service and join the Congress. The defence absolutely denied the charge.

Judgment has been reserved.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN KONKAN

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 20.

Great distress has been caused all over the district by heavy showers accompanied by stormy wind. The Arabian Sea has been very rough and fishing operations have been completely stopped. Mails from Bombay, Poona and other places have been arriving late on account of floods. Influenza and dysentry are raging all over the district. Serious damage has been caused to standing crops and fruit trees.—A. P.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Whole Political World Surprised

LONDON Aug. 20.

Budapest.—Resignation of the Cabinet has surprised the whole political world. The only plausible explanation hitherto is that the aged Premier, Count Bethlen, feels that Hungary has turned the corner, and it is time to let younger men take up the burden.—Reuter.

Nine-Hour Debate On Balancing Budget

LONDON Aug. 20.

The Cabinet adjourned after nine-hour sitting until to-morrow night. It is understood on excellent authority, that it has agreed on the set of figures to balance, the budget and that no decision has been reached regarding tariffs.—Reuter.

YOUNG BOHRAS AND THE WAKF ACT.

KARACHI, August 19.

The Young Men's Bohra Association of Karachi has passed a resolution protesting against the campaign of violent abuse, vilification and stone-throwing, to which the President of the Association has been subjected since the Association recorded its appreciation of the Government action applying the Wakf Act to the community. The Association urges the District Magistrate to take immediate steps to check such hooliganism.—A.P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

How And When To Bring About

MAHATMA ON IT'S ETHICS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Mr. Gandhi was put some questions this evening at prayer time by a small crowd that had assembled. He was asked whether ordering of British machinery by about half a dozen new mills now being constructed in Ahmedabad was not like giving milk to a serpent.

Mr. Gandhi replied that their case would be strengthened if a few British machines were ordered during the period of the Truce. They had no enmity towards the British. If orders for British machinery were executed after some and if war was declared by that time, they should not take objection. They would not get Swaraj by thus entertaining enmity.

If war was declared and the British treated them as their enemies, they might refuse to purchase their goods. They might not co-operate with those that treated them as their enemies. British goods might be purchased till the Congress declared their boycott.

KHADDAR VS. MILL-MADE CLOTH.

Another question was asked of Mr. Gandhi, whether the increase in the number of mills did not retard the progress of Khaddar. Mr. Gandhi replied that the progress of Khaddar would be retarded, not by increase in the number of mills, but by lessening of the love of the people for Khaddar. Factories or mills for the manufacture of those articles which were not in demand were of no avail. They might explain to the people the utility of Khaddar, but they could not prevent the construction of mills. The speaker wished that the existing number of mills was enough. The time would come when every body would put on khaddar, and the mills would rue the day. Meantime let those who had invested lakhs of rupees in mills earn.

BOYCOTT OF MILLS.

A question was asked of Mr. Gandhi way he allowed millowners to fill their pockets and called upon dealers in foreign cloth to make sacrifices. Mr. Gandhi replied that there was no boycott of mills. If millowners deceived them, and made excessive profits, they would be boycotted but they should not grudge mills making profits.

A youth asked Mr. Gandhi what they should do to stop a local paper from abusing Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi replied that they should not read it.—A. P.

Mr. Abhyankar Supports Mahatma

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee interviewed supported Mr. Gandhi's opinion that they must not took to London for the achievement of their objective. Whatever they wanted was in India. They must not think that any man who went could bring anything from London. Mr. Abhyankar added that this was really the keynote of the Congress agitation.

Concluding he said that the conclusion from the present circumstances was that nothing could be gained until more work was done and still more sacrifices made.

"May God add to the list of India's active fighters and not to the list of Round Table Conference delegates", he added.—A. P.

Konkan (District) Ratnagiri Mahapur Dhukha-Nivaran Fund

The Donations have been rectived in aid of the above Fund through Mr. M. M. Kerkar from the Weaving and Folding Department of the Kohinoor Mill, Nos. 1 and 2 Dadar, as under:—

No. 1. Mill Weaving Dept. (day shift) Rs. 220; No. 2. Mill Weaving Department (day shift) Rs. 150-9; No. 1. Mill Folding Dept. (day shift) Rs. 7-14; No. 2. Mill Folding Dept. (day shift) Rs. 21-4; No. 2. Mill Weaving Dept. (night shift) Rs. 102-12; No. 2. Mill Folding Dept. (night shift) Rs. 22-12. Total Rupees 525-3.

London, Aug. 18.—Lieutenant Brinton of Britain's Schneider Trophy team plunged into the sea off Calshott to-night in one of the Schneider Trophy planes and was drowned.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.